

DOUBLE NUMBER

Volume X

JUNE AND JULY, 1903

No. 10

The **Club Woman**

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Official Organ of the National Congress of Mothers.

The Official Organ of the United States Daughters of 1812.

The Official Organ of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.



THIS NUMBER CONTAINS

The Report of the National Congress
of Mothers Annual Convention —
Report of the New York City Fed-
eration — Book Talk and Important
Announcements

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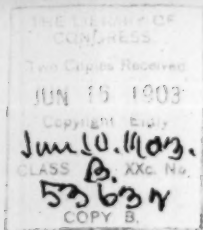
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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Massachusetts State Federation and of the United States Daughters of 1812 ♀ ♀ ♀

Volume X

BOSTON, JUNE and JULY, 1903

No. 10

Announcement

The Club Woman

MRS. DORE LYON
Editor

MISS HELEN M. WINSLOW
Associate Editor

MRS. R. H. BATCHELOR
Reviewing Editor

THE CLUB WOMAN is a magazine devoted to the interests of club women in particular, and to the eternal feminine in general.

The Club Women Co. announces with much pleasure the acquisition of the well-known and highly respected magazine, "The Club Woman," that under the able management and editorship of its proprietor, Miss Helen M. Winslow, has for a period of eight years been widely read by and circulated among the club women of the United States. While the same high-class, conservative tone that has characterized the magazine will be maintained, its scope will be so materially broadened that women in every walk in life will find therein something that especially appeals to and attracts them.

The home office of the magazine will be transferred from Boston to 500 Fifth avenue, New York City, and Mrs. Dore Lyon, well known in club life in this city, will become the editor, assisted by Miss Helen M. Winslow, the founder and organizer of the magazine, as associate editor.

Philanthropy, art, music, drama, society, fashion, fiction, household economics, letters from foreign correspondents on the work of women abroad, book reviews, suggestions for club programs, will be added to the departments already contained in "The Club Woman."

In the different departments articles by prominent women, whose work on special lines has made their names household words will be a prominent feature.

As this magazine is the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the official organ of the National Congress of Mothers, the official organ of the United States Daughters of 1812, and the official organ of the Massa-

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

Make Checks and Drafts payable to HELEN M. WINSLOW. Make Money Orders payable to the Boston Post Office. Do not send checks on local banks outside of New England.

In sending notice of change of residence, give old as well as new address. No subscriber will be carried on our books after her subscription ends. We cannot send back numbers. If any subscriber does not receive her CLUB WOMAN promptly she should notify us the same month. Otherwise we cannot be responsible for it.

Address

THE CLUB WOMAN,

Business Office: - 500 Fifth Ave., New York

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Entered as the Boston Post Office as Second Class Matter.

chusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, each issue will contain interesting reports, etc., from those bodies.

The New York City Federation will likewise be thoroughly reported, the editor being the president of that organization.

The editorial department will be of rare and unusual interest, consisting of the famous, "The Mellowing of Occasion" page, by Helen M. Winslow, and terse comments, criticisms, and suggestions by Mrs. Dore Lyon.

As there is at present no magazine that covers the field of women's interest in such complete fashion as "The Club Woman," the company feels that it may reasonably expect hearty support from all women to whom a first-class periodical of such divers interests will appeal. They especially urge the co-operation of all club women, to whom this magazine in its new dress will mean the fulfillment of a long-felt want.

In addition to regular reports of club meetings, special club functions, etc., there will be a "Club Roast" served up in each issue, which will deal with the funny side of club life, and be both humorous and educational.

THE CLUB WOMAN CO.

NOTES.

We have been greatly delayed in getting out the "Club Study Outlines," previously advertised for us. But they are ready now and will be sent to any address, postpaid, for 50 cents, on application to H. M. Winslow, Shirley, Mass.

Those who have not received a copy of our "Official Register of Women's Clubs in America" can do so by sending to Miss Winslow and enclosing 50 cents for the same.

Any Massachusetts woman's club or company of people which can insure a fair audience and is willing to devote one session to the interests of the public schools will be sent a free speaker by applying to Mrs. Esther F. Boland, chairman school suffrage committee, Massachusetts W. S. Association, 809 Broadway, South Boston.

Mrs. Fox's Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs, adopted as authority at the sixth biennial of the General Federation, has since been adopted as authority in the State Federations of Minnesota, Michigan, Connecticut, Florida, South Carolina and Iowa.

ILLUSTRATED TALKS

MRS. CORBETT

151 Ferry Avenue, East Detroit, Mich.

SUBJECTS:

GARGOYLES.

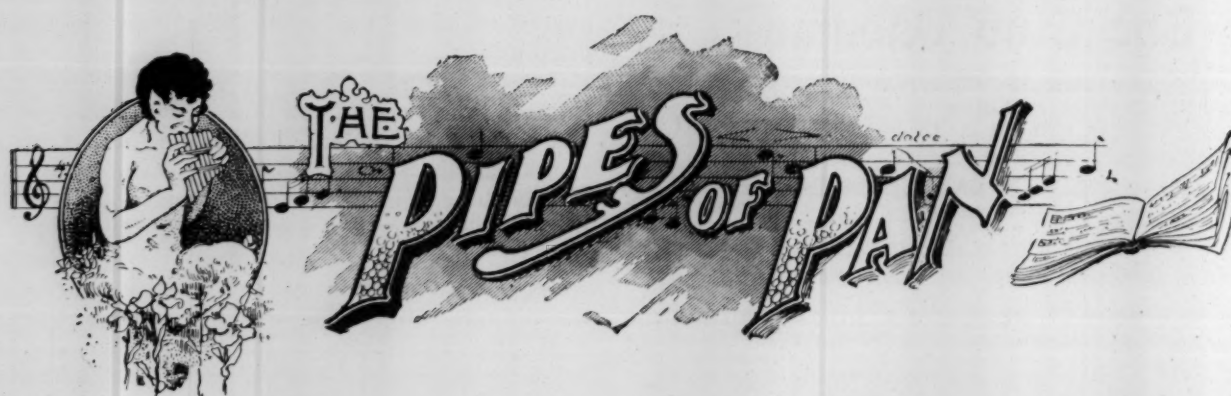
INDIAN BASKETS.

SOME INVENTIONS OF EVE.

1. Development.
2. As Objects of Art.

EDITORIAL

SHALL I call it a valedictory? No. Because I am not saying farewell—except to the publishing department and the control of this CLUB WOMAN, which has been so dear to me for five years past. Owing somewhat to my prolonged ill-health, and largely to the fact that I honestly believe the time has come when the CLUB WOMAN'S work can be much more effectively done and widely read if it is published in New York city, and its editorial management enlarged and strengthened, I have effected arrangements for the removal of the CLUB WOMAN to that city, where it will be located at 500 Fifth avenue. Hereafter it will be published by a corporation to be known as the Club Woman Company, of which Mrs. Dore Lyon (one of the most prominent New York club women) is president.



There will be several new departments, and the best of the old will be retained. The general character of the CLUB WOMAN as you have known it will be maintained, but such improvements will be made to bring it thoroughly up to date, that women in every walk of life will find some one thing which especially appeals to and attracts them.



I shall resume, with the September number, my old department, "The Mellowing of Occasion." There will be striking titles to the various departments, and the contents will be no less taking.



The good that is accomplished by philanthropic women, under the caption of "St. Elizabeth's Roses," will exploit the charities so graciously extended by the better favored to their less fortunate sisters.

Music, and to what heights women have attained, will be told by the women themselves. This department will be known as the "Pipes of Pan."

Under the title of "High Lights and Shadows," illustrated articles on the work accomplished by women, in paths hitherto conceded to men in the great art centers of the world, will appear every month.



"What My Lady Wears" will treat of fashions, without which no magazine could be popular with even the most advanced women. These will be anticipated by modistes whose dictum is arbitrary in the all-powerful realm of women's clothes.

The club women, their aims, ambitions and actual work will receive due consideration.

"Ring up the Curtain": The drama, which is constantly opening newer and wider fields for women's work, will be covered by women who, at the moment of going to press, hold the center of the stage.

Household economics—with the inspiring title, "The Nearest Way to a Man's Heart,"—will treat the question, upon which the twentieth century woman is credited with being so ignorant, in such a manner as to convince the world of the injustice done her.



All the newest books and publications will be intelligently reviewed. A special feature of the magazine will be short stories by new and hitherto unknown writers, and it is our aim to be pioneers in this field, offering an opportunity to a writer of merit, irrespective of whether she has a name or not.

Correspondents from Paris, London and Havana will tell to the women of America what their sisters in foreign lands are accomplishing for the general advancement of the sex.

The editor's monthly gossip with her readers will set forth many suggestions and opinions on current topics of the day pregnant with interest to women.

"Butterfly Row" will treat of "society" in all its latest doings and gossip.



It also seems quite fitting and proper that a word should be said to the readers of the CLUB WOMAN concerning the new editor, an explanatory introduction, as it were. Mrs. Dore Lyon has come quite prominently to the front in club life in New York city in a remarkably short space of time. Returning in 1899, after an absence of five years, she joined the Eclectic Club of that city, and in 1900 was elected to the presidency. The splendid work that has been done by that club under her administration is a tribute to her powers of leadership as well as to the ambition, energy and loyalty of the club as a body.



In every effort made by the Federated Clubs of New York State to raise money for the Trades School for Girls, Eclectic has led the way in practical achievement. In December, 1901, Mrs. Lyon was appointed chairman of the Industrial School Committee of the New York State Federation. Believing that some practical effort should be made to raise money to bring to realization the long-talked-of Trades School for Girls, she organized and carried to completion the splendid Federation Festival, which was held at the Waldorf Astoria on Nov. 6, 7, 8, 1903. The recent performance at the Metropolitan Opera House of "Patience" and the "Trial by Jury," for the same purpose, was also under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Lyon.



At the convention of the State Federation in Brooklyn last fall, Mrs. Lyon was elected the second vice-president of the Federation. In February, 1903, Mrs. Lyon was elected president of the New York City Federation, and presided at the convention held at the Waldorf Astoria on May 15. In addition to attending to her various club duties, Mrs. Lyons has written a book, the society novel, "Prudence Pratt," which is at present making a sensation in the literary world.



From this brief summary of a few of the things Mrs. Lyon has accomplished in the short space of four years, the future of the CLUB WOMAN under her able management promises to be one of interest, brilliancy and success.
H. M. W.

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NEW YORK CITY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

THE first convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs was held at the Waldorf Astoria on May 15, 1903. It may be stated that it was a complete success. Speculation had been rife as to what would be the result of the new movement, and to the few women who were responsible for its organization the day brought a triumph. In spite of opposition and discouragement, in spite of the cry of "over" federation, the convention proved conclusively that in the great city of New York with its myriads of public interests affecting women and children, such an organization is not only not superfluous, but is a necessity. No individual club can cope with existing abuses that require the weight of the combined power of club women to remedy. Nor can the State Federation, grand though it may be, concentrate its scattered influence upon any one spot. In New York City matters, New York City women are required and that they are awakening to their duties and their privileges in this direction was proved at the convention. Thirty-four representative clubs have affiliated up to date, and over two hundred associate members have joined the new organization. The convention proceedings began with the presentation by Mrs. Belle De Rivera, the first vice-president, to the president, Mrs. Dore Lyon of the official gavel. Mrs. Lyon responded as follows:

Greeting by the President in Response.

Officers, Members and Friends:

We women of this great New York City Federation—for though at present we may only be great in purpose, yet no one doubts but that in a very short time, we shall be great in strength, in numbers and influence—must ever feel a pride and satisfaction in the remembrance that the first utterances made upon the platform of the first convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, were from the lips of our first vice-president Mrs. Belle De Rivera. In your name she presents me with this beautiful gavel, as president of this City Federation, and presently I shall call this assembly to order, prouder to be in this position today than in any other of which I can conceive.

But we must not proceed to business until we have paid a tribute of gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. De Rivera and to the little band of thoughtful, earnest women to whose fidelity, energy and unselfish purpose we owe this City Federation. You know them all. And when this organization shall have taken its rightful place in this great city, let us not forget our founders, the women who battled for a principle in the face of much opposition and discouragement.

We have in this Federation a powerful and wonderful influence for good. We are joined together to protect the weak, to uphold the right, to remedy wrongs, to encourage merit, and to be ready to direct the enormous influence this body is sure to wield, in whatever quarter the need for it is most imperative.

Shall we not cultivate it, nourish it, and enlarge it? thereby proving ourselves women of aspiring minds, generous hearts, and helpful hands? The answer rests with you. But in the splendid response which has already been made to the call the promise of the future is felt.

Today marks our baptism into a field which is limitless, and where the need for us is absolute. True, we are but an infant organization, but we are unusually strong and healthy for our age. Many distinguished guests will honor us by

being present today to encourage our first steps. Many great and prominent speakers will bring to us the offerings of their eloquence and splendid mentality. So young though we may be, we are nevertheless justified in hoping for great and glorious results in the future. In the name therefore of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs and as the president of this organization, I extend to you heartfelt greeting and cordial welcome proud to be with you a pioneer in a movement, which time will prove to be the most important and with the greatest power for good, since the formation of the first Woman's Club.

The following program was then accepted as the order of the day:

10.30. Greeting by the President, Mrs. Dore Lyon.
10.40. Reading of Minutes, Miss Mary Garret Hay, recording secretary. 10.50. General business.

11 to 11.30. New Departures in Education, Mrs. Harry Hastings, temporary chairman; Women in Local School Boards, Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, President Borough of Manhattan, Dr. Wm. H. Maxwell, Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes. Discussion.

11.30 to 12. Civics, Mrs. Chas. O. H. Craigle, chairman, Child Life in Our Great Cities; Children's Play-Grounds, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen; What the City is Doing for the Children, Mrs. S. R. Weed; Play-Grounds and the Need of Boys' and Girls' Clubs in the Public Schools, Mrs. Clarence Burns. Discussion.

12 to 12.30. Music, Madame von Klenner, chairman. Piano solo, Mr. Paul P. Pollini; The Women's Philharmonic Society, Miss Amy Fay; Soprano solo, Mrs. Katherine Somers Bonn; Violin solo, Miss Elsa von Moltke; Bass solo, Mr. Frederick Wheeler, Mr. James C. Bradford, accompanist.

12.30 to 1. Legislative committee, Mrs. Herman Bolte, chairman. Legal Emancipation of Women, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, M. A., L. L. M., New York University; State Laws as to Wills and Married Women, Mary Isabella Pettus, L. L. M.; Women in Public Life, Senator Charles L. Guy. Discussion.

1 P. M. Recess.

2.30. Business. Child Labor, Mrs. Clarence Burns, temporary chairman, President Little Mothers' Aid Association. Need of Protecting the Working Child, Mrs. R. T. Fitzgerald, Manager West Side Branch of University Settlement; Influence of Street Trades on Character, Justice Julius M. Mayer, of the Children's Court; The New Child Labor Laws, Robert Hunter, Headworker University Settlement. Discussion.

3.30. Philanthropic committee, Mrs. Martha J. Williams, chairman. Women Inspectors at Our Ports. Should they be continued or should they be withdrawn? Miss Margaret Dye Ellis; A Police Court Probation Officer's Work, Frederick A. King, Police Probation Officer. Discussion.

4 to 4.30. Music, Madame von Klenner, chairman. Chorus, New England Singing Club, Sally Frothingham Akers, conductor; Violin soli, Mr. Ludwig Laurier, Mr. James C. Bradford at the piano; Contralto solo, Miss Fielding Roselle, Miss Alice Bates at the piano; Music as a Benefactor, Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins; Piano solo, Mme. Delhaze Wickes; Bass solo, Mr. William Harper, Mrs. W. S. Nelson at the piano.

4.30. Industrial committee, Mrs. John S. Crosby, temporary chairman, Hon. John S. Crosby; Enforcement of Our Labor Laws, Miss Sadie American. Discussion.

5.00. Patriotic committee, Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith,

chairman. Speakers: Hon. John Quincy Adams, Hon. John W. Keller, Hon. Walter Seth Logan. Star Spangled Banner. Adjournment.

J. G. Phelps Stokes spoke of the schools and their civic influence, urging that there be parks, baths, and gymnasia adjacent to the schools. The plan might cost a great deal, but was essential. Mr. Stokes was loudly applauded by those on the floor, and the spectators in the boxes, who had paid 50 cents for each seat.

"Child Life in Our Great Cities" was the topic of several speakers, among them being Mrs. Clarence Burns, who has devoted years to work for the children of the poor.

"The greatest problem is with the children who are above the legal age limit, permitting them to work," she said. "In the evening they have nowhere to go. The boys form gangs and the girls are tempted to the dance halls."

"The public schools, which are the property of the people, should be clubhouses at night, where both sexes can meet for instruction, if they will, or preferably for pleasure. They should have music and a chance to dance, a splendid exercise. There would not then be the danger of the gang whose members go to prison, though they have originally been fine young fellows, and there would be fewer girls who first take lemonade in the dance halls and later whiskey."

Justice Julius M. Mayer of the Children's Court, who was assigned to speak on "The Influence of Street Trades on Character," told the assembled women that all things could not be done in a day, and that the best hope of help for unfortunate conditions was in conservative remedies. Justice Mayer said in part:

"It is not absolutely so that the influence of the streets makes criminals, the deduction being founded on the generalization of an insufficiency of facts. Many children seek the street life to cover their viciousness, and we often find boys who play the part of newsboys that they may pick pockets. Of course there is the other side, the fact that the street life sharpens the child immaturity and that the child of the street brought under new influences does not as readily submit to discipline as children who are not of the street."

"The law now prohibits children under ten years of age from selling papers or earning money in the streets, and I confidently believe and earnestly hope that later the age will be twelve, and then fourteen, and instead of the children being allowed to work until 10 o'clock at night they will have to cease at 9 o'clock. We must be careful and slow in remedying wrong conditions, and we cannot do everything in one session of the Legislature."

"It should be remembered that every child taken from street work gives an opportunity to some one of the old, infirm, and crippled to earn a living free from the competition of the active child, so that in time those who can do no other work can, with the better opportunity, through the retirement of the children, support the children, instead of the children supporting them, and the children can be at school while their elders are earning a living in the only way available to them."

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis took up the cudgels for the women inspectors of the port. She told of calling on the President and explaining how the women of the second cabin, and even the first, were not protected as the immigrant girls are, and how he had there and then declared for the appointment of women as inspectors.

"President Roosevelt is a man who does things, and

he appointed the committee," she continued. "I read in the papers of this morning that the women inspectors have been discharged. President Roosevelt promised me that they should remain until his return, and I shall hold the President at his word. There has been a lot of nonsense about climbing ladders to the steamers' decks. Any woman who can hang a picture or wash a window can do it."

Mrs. Ellis then cited a number of instances where young girls had been saved from designing persons through the women inspectors. Among others was a French girl, sixteen years old, who had relied on the friendship of the ship's doctor for her welfare here, and who had been sent home. The case of a German girl who was saved was also cited.

In conclusion Mrs. Ellis said: "If Theodore Roosevelt is the man I believe and know him to be, he will not allow this abolition of the women inspectors. He will stand by them and the protection of the immigrant girls."

A resolution appealing to the President for the restoration of the inspectors was then unanimously passed.

The conference indorsed Mr. Stokes's idea of civic centres with public schools, libraries, and settlements in combination. Among the other indorsements were for the work of the Mothers' Club and Children's Aid Societies in conjunction with the public schools, the establishment of boys' and girls' clubs, and the work of the Child's Labor Commission under Mr. Hunter. It was further declared that all official salaries should be graded according to the work done, irrespective of sex.

The officers of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs are: President, Mrs. Dore Lyon; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Belle De Rivera; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Augustine J. Wilson; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. John S. Crosby; recording secretary, Miss Mary G. Hay; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Howard MacNutt; treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Fisk; ass't treasurer, Miss Ida A. Craft; auditor, Mrs. Oreola W. Haskell; executive board, Mrs. H. Hastings, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Dr. E. Jarrett, Dr. Cameron, Mrs. Orion White. Standing committees, chairmen: Entertainment, Mrs. Geo. Howe Winkler; civics, Mrs. Mary E. Craigie; education, Mrs. Harry Hastings, pro tem; legislative, Mrs. Herman Bolte; child labor, Mrs. Clarence Burns, pro tem; industrial, Mrs. John S. Crosby, pro tem; philanthropic, Mrs. M. J. Williams; patriotic, Miss Leroy Sunderland Smith; music, Mme. Evans von Klenner; membership, Mrs. George Howes; finance, Mrs. John F. Barry; press, Mrs. Wm. H. Parke.

Club women everywhere have been shocked and saddened the past month, to learn of the death at her home in Philadelphia, of Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., who was for years corresponding secretary of the G. F. W. C. and endeared herself greatly during that time, to all who came in contact with her. She was an earnest club woman, and aside from her G. F. W. C. work had many club affiliations. She was most prominently connected with the Alumnae of the Girls' High and Normal Schools since its establishment twelve years ago, when she was elected secretary and treasurer. For nine years she has served as president. She was regent of the Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; treasurer of the Civic Club; vice-president of the Pennsylvania Daughters of 1812; assistant treasurer of the Philadelphia Depository and Exchange for Women's Work; a member of many clubs. And withal she was a gracious, kindly woman at all times and in all places.

BOOK TALK.



LITERARY Boston has for many years held a great charm for the outside world, and the increasing number of books written about it are all meeting with a substantial and hearty welcome. In Lillian Whiting's "Boston Days," she has gone back to the beginning of the nineteenth century and included all the writers of any note, who belonged in any sense to "The City of Beautiful Ideals," down to the present time, without, however, including the brilliant set of younger writers who are creating a new literary Boston of today. Louise Guriney, Anna Fuller, Josephine P. Peabody, Beulah Marie Dix, Sophie Jewett, Abbie Farwell Brown, Herbert Ward, Bliss Perry, and many others, who have made or are making reputations are not mentioned at all. Why? Still the book is most interesting and in the chatty, fluent, graceful style admired by all who know her work, Miss Whiting leads her readers on through many delightful pages wherein the great thoughts of great writers are touched upon with rare discrimination and critical power. Little, Brown & Co. Price \$1.50.

"In the Garden of Charity" is the title of the new novel by Basil King, which has just come out through Harper & Brothers. (Price \$1.50). It is a charming story, quite different from his other one, "Let Not Man Put Asunder." Charity had her garden up near "The Banks" off Nova Scotia. But Charity herself came from old New England stock. Mr. King (who was formerly rector of historic Christ church in Cambridge) possesses great brilliancy of style and is the master of a good plot, so that this novel is really a study of two women who, humble as they were, suffered a tragedy. And Charity is as refreshing a character in her way as "Mrs. Wiggs" with her cheerful philosophy; and she beautifully illustrates the phrase that "Charity never faileth."

"Before the Dawn," by Joseph A. Altsheler, is a splendid story of the Civil War, a field as yet unhackneyed. Richmond is the centre of the stage and the time is just before the surrender of that city. Among the characters are Jefferson Davis and his cabinet, with several officers. The Battle of the Wilderness is dramatically treated and there is a charming heroine who is, of course, a Southern girl loved by a Northern officer. There is plenty of dash and go to the story which is told with Mr. Altsheler's well-known brilliancy of style. Doubleday-Page & Co. Price \$1.50.

"Veronica" is another recent book from the same publishers, written by Martha W. Austin. The scenes are laid in Louisiana and the delicate love story is daintily told from the woman's point of view. It is altogether a different book from the last named, being a tale of sentiment rather than an adventure, and told with a distinctively literary art. A beautiful woman's character is delicately unfolded and the entire story is characterized by good taste, religious feeling and an unusual purity of style. Doubleday & Page. Price \$1.50.

"When Patty Went to College," by Jean Webster, can be recommended to such of our readers as have girls growing up about them. There is a great deal of "college talk," of course, but it is bright and piquant and such chapters as "The Deceased Robert," "The Impressionable Mr. Todhunter," "The Mystery of the Shadowed Sophomore," and "Patty and the Bishop" exhibit a spontaneity, charm, and unaffected humor that should delight a host of men and women who enjoy the vagaries of each new type of the healthy American girl. The Century Co. Price \$1.50.

"Unofficial" is the non-committal title of Mrs. Walter R. D. Forbes' latest story; and a charming one it is too—a London one beginning in fog and ending in a ducal palace. It is the latest of the Town and Country Library (D. Appleton & Co., 50 cents), and one may always be sure of finding an entertaining English story in that excellent series.

"Sea Drift, or Tribute to the Ocean" is a collection of poems by Antoinette Brown Blackwell, a woman well known all over the world for the part she has taken in the suffrage movement ever since it began. Dr. Blackwell has written many things, good ones, and one notes with pleasure the high quality of her verse. Women of "causes" seldom get credit for much else, but Dr. Blackwell is a genuine poet as well as a reformer. The book is tastefully printed and bound by James T. White & Co., New York.

"A Girl of Ideas," by Annie Flint, is a very clever story of a girl who had to earn her own living and after trying literature and failing in it, it tells how she set about evolving more practical ideas and how she carried them to success. It is written in a very bright and piquant fashion and is as interesting as it is suggestive. The person who is looking for some way to "get rich easy" need not turn here for relief, but the young woman who wants to know of some unhackneyed way of earning a living, some path to success which is not worn completely hollow, will find here some invaluable suggestions, especially if she happen to be possessed of a brain herself. (Charles Scribner's Sons. Price \$1.50).

Dr. Richard Burton stands among our foremost American poets and essayists, and a new book coming from him is a literary event. "Message and Melody" is Dr. Burton's fourth volume of verse, just issued, and contains his latest and most mature work in the lyric and ballad vein. The book is rich and attractive both in typography and binding, and will increase the audience which Mr. Burton's earlier books have gained for him. (Lothrop Publishing Co. Price \$1.00).

"Exits and Entrances" is a volume of essays of exceptional interest by Charles Warren Stoddard, whose "South Sea Idyls" is one of the little classics of American literature. Mr. Stoddard in this book gives personal reminiscences of interesting figures, like Kingsley, George Eliot, Stevenson, Bret Harte, and Mark Twain; writes prose poems of travels as fascinating as Heine's "Reisebilder"; or treats his experiences in the forms of half-fiction and half-essay, an altogether delightful kind of literature in his hands. The book is enriched by a frontispiece picture of Mr. Stoddard, reproduced from a painting and here for the first time printed. (Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston. Price \$1.25).

Alice Brown's stories are always welcome and she has made a warm place for herself in the hearts of those readers who appreciate genuine, pains-taking work and a finished style. In her new novel, "The Mannerings," she has chosen a fresh scene and a style more powerful and emotional than that of her earlier books. The story passes in or near a charming country house, remote from towns, though the commercial interests of a great city are in the background of the picture. The descriptions of this free, unconventional country life have much beauty and variety while her characters are attractive and vigorously drawn. The plot, which involves a double love story, is ingenious and unhackneyed. In short, "The Mannerings" is the strongest, most vital, and dramatic work which Miss Brown has yet produced. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price \$1.50).

"The Silence of Dean Maitland" made such an impression on the thousands who read it some fifteen years ago, that "Maxwell Gray" has been one of the most popular authors ever since that time. None of her subsequent work equalled "The Silence of Dean Maitland," but in "Richard Rosny," published posthumously, we find a nearer approach to the first one. In fact this last is in many ways quite as strong and interesting, while it has a more finished literary style. Anyhow, it is one of the books to put on your list for summer reading. (D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.50).

Next year we are to see E. H. Sothorn in a new play, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," a most delightful drama by Percy Mackaye. Mr. Sothorn will impersonate Chaucer and the other characters will be chosen from the "Pilgrims," with such additional ones as the play demands. The drama is already published in book form. (The Canterbury Pilgrims, Macmillan Co. Price \$1.00).

Last month we spoke of "Midsommer Night's Dream," edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clark. Now comes another by the same editors. "Love's Labour's Lost": "First Folio" Edition, with notes, introductions, glossaries, lists of variorum readings, and selected criticism. The high advantage of this Shakespeare text lies in the fact that it disengages the master-poet's work from the editorial tangle of three centuries, and goes back to the original printing of 1623. "Love Labour's Lost" is sure of the warm welcome which was accorded its predecessor. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 426 and 429 West Broadway, New York. Price 50 cents).

People who like detective stories will be delighted with "The House on the Hudson," by Frances Powell. It is a remarkable first novel, by a new writer, who tells a strikingly unconventional story. From the moment Miss Athena Derohan arrives at Highgrove Hall, young, beautiful, and unprotected, the chivalrous interest of the reader is awakened, only to be still more potently stimulated by the mysterious developments which follow. The whole romance, blending the characters of a detective story with those of a passionate and forceful drama of love, is one of peculiar originality. (Charles Scribner's Sons. Price \$1.50).

Mary E. Wilkins gained her audience long ago, and everything that comes from her pen is sure of a wide reading. Her latest book is "The Wind in the Rose Bush," a collection of ghost-stories along unusual lines. The admirable character drawing one looks for in Mrs. Freeman's work (for she is Miss Wilkins no longer) is strengthened by her powerful sketches of the supernatural. People who love stories that turn the flesh to "goose-flesh" and make the shivers creep down one's spine, should read this book. (Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.50).

A charming new novel may be found, if one buys "Barbara, a Woman of the West," by John H. Whitson. It is a purely American story, dealing with life in the far West, and in many ways remarkable, with a novel plot and unusual situations. The scenes of the story are a Western ranch, Cripple Creek, and the City of San Diego. The heroine, Barbara, is the loyal wife of a somewhat self-centred man of literary tastes, Roger Timberly, living on a ranch in Kansas. Barbara's long and patient quest for her husband, who has gone to Cripple Creek to visit a mine, the means which she adopts to support herself, the ardor with which she is wooed by Gilbert Bream, and the complications which ensue are extremely interesting. (Little, Brown & Co. Price \$1.50).

Many of my readers prefer an English novel to an American. Such will delight in "Golden Fleece," by David Graham Phillips, author of "Her Serene Highness." It is all about rich people who can do what they like and like interesting things to do. It is beautifully and plentifully illustrated by Harrison Fisher. There are some typical Americans among the characters and the scene shifts from England to this country (to "Lake-in-the-Woods" and Chicao). There is plenty of action and the lord who acts as hero returns to marry his English girl and live happy ever after. (McClure, Phillips & Co. Price \$1.50).

No recent book is attracting more attention than Helen Keller's "Story of My Life," which contains besides her own story, an account of education with her letters from 1887 to 1901, and passages from the letters of her teacher, Anne M. Sullivan. Nobody needs to be told, I am sure, who Helen Keller is; of the blind, deaf and dumb child whom Mr. Anagnos discovered in 1886, and her wonderful development from that time until now, when she has become a Radcliffe graduate. I remember well the child when she first came to Perkins Institution in South Boston, and I watched her growing up into a beautiful and wonderful girl with deep interest. Her book is as fascinating as a novel; more so because it is true, and because it reveals what modern educators are doing for the deaf and sightless. It is a wonderful story and every club woman in the land should read it this summer. (Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.50 net).

The modern woman understands fully the value of outdoor life and athletic training; so that Lucille Eaton Hill's "Athletic and Out-Door Sports for Women," is receiving a warm welcome. It is a fine book in every way. Miss Hill is director of physical training in Wellesley College and therefore speaks with authority in her introduction. She edited the whole volume, each subject being treated by a special writer and these contributors number a good many well-known people. There are chapters on dancing, gymnasium work, walking, swimming, skating, rowing, running, horse-back riding, bowling, golfing, tennis, field hockey, basket-ball, fencing, etc., and there are two hundred beautifully halftone illustrations. The book contains much valuable information for the beginner and good advice for the athletic expert. Macmillan Co. Price \$1.50.

Mothers everywhere and grandmothers, too, should own the handy little volume, "The Care and Feeding of Children" by L. Emmett Holt, professor in the children's diseases department of the medical department at Columbia University. The little book came out first in 1894 and this is the third edition. It is written in the form of questions and answers and there is so much of valuable information and good advice in it, (well classified) that all we can say is, get the book and study it. (D. Appleton & Co. Price 75 cents).

"Sacrilege Farm" is numbered 319 in that excellent series "Appleton's Town and Country Library," any single book of which is a safe investment. This one is by Mabel Hart and is a story of English country life, told in a charming way in the first person. It has that indefinable atmosphere and local color that makes us all love English novels without being able to explain just why. Get it for summer reading. (Price 50 cents.)

The author of "Eben Holden" is out with another book, "Darrell of the Blessed Isles." It has a lovable old character, modelled somewhat after "Uncle Eben" and there is much

of the same charm that made Mr. Batcheller's first book such a success. It is another tale of the North country, full of the odor of wood and field. The people are wholesome. It is good to know them. Once absorbed in its mystery, the reader will go to the last word with increasing interest. Lothrop Publishing Co. Price \$1.50.

In these days of "Arts and Crafts Movements," books that tell how to do practical things are always welcome. Mary White was so successful with "How to Make Baskets" that she has written another, "More Baskets and How to Make Them." This later book gives more intricate patterns and describes more intricate processes, calling for better appliances and more beautiful materials. In addition to baskets, it tells how to make chair seats, mats, palm leaf hats and other useful things and is well illustrated. It is a handy and interesting book to have in the house. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.00.

Club women ought to be greatly interested in Annie Eliot Trumbull's "Life's Common Way" for it begins with a lively committee meeting and by the time one has followed that to the close one wants to follow up the characters through their society life to see how they all come out. There is many a keen hit in the book against the foibles of society and Mrs. Trumbull's delightful humor is everywhere in evidence. The interest is well sustained, there is plenty of incident and life and "go." Altogether it is one of the best of the spring novels and ought to be a great success. A. S. Barnes & Co. Price \$1.50.

Musical clubs and musical club women will be especially interested in Albert Lavignac's "Musical Education" which has been translated by Esther Singleton. It covers about everything pertaining to a musical education and is written by no less an authority than the professor of harmony at the Paris Conservatory, so that the house of D. Appleton & Co. have done well to add it to their musical series. The book is divided into six parts, a musical education, the study of instruments, the study of singing, studies necessary for composers, how to rectify a bad musical education and the various kinds of instruction, and these are subdivided to cover many important branches. Price \$2.00.

The atmosphere of the stage is true to life in "A Daughter of Thespis" by John D. Barry. (L. C. Page & Co. Price \$1.50.) The principal character is the leading woman of a theatrical company who goes through various tribulations and finally marries a playwright, who has also had trials but is just coming into success. The scene, most of it, is laid around Boston and the South Shore, and most of the characters are stage people, with a few society and newspaper men thrown in. The story smacks of the genuine all the way through, and is told with vivacity and sparkling cleverness.

"The Conquering of Kate" is the last book issued from the pen of "J. P. M." whose nature books have been so widely read. J. P. Mowbray was one of the *nommes de plume* of A. C. Wheeler ("Nym Crinkle" being the other) and his more serious work was done as "J. P. M." In his recent death American literature has suffered a genuine loss. "The Conquering of Kate" is a delicate and charming love story, written with the tender appreciation of nature which characterized "A Journey to Nature" and "The Making of a Country Home." The character drawing is excellent and the plot, what there is of it, well worked out. There is a delicious atmosphere of charm about "The Conquering of

Kate" that makes it just the book for summer reading. Doubleday & Page. Price \$1.50.

One of the most charming books of the season is "The Land of Joy" by Ralph Henry Barbour. It is a love-story pure and simple,—where else would you look for the land of joy? There is a big university (Harvard) for back-ground and college interests the young people, but these are not so prominent as to obscure the real life of the story, as is too often the case with college stories. There are two heroes and two heroines and their love-making is portrayed in such a way as to make the book a perfect delight. All the world loves a lover—and here are four of the most fascinating. Don't miss reading "The Land of Joy." Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.50.

Massachusetts club women will be particularly interested in the new edition of Henry H. Sprague's "Women under the Law of Massachusetts." The book has been long out of print, and the changes in the statutes have made the statements in the first edition entirely inadequate and sometimes misleading. This new edition offers the public an intelligible statement of the rights, privileges, and disabilities of women under the laws of Massachusetts, especially as far as they differ from those enjoyed by or imposed upon men today. Little, Brown & Co. Price \$1.00.

As Jacob Riis says in his introduction "Any one who can put poetry into dishwashing and spring sunshine into housecleaning, * * * has given the world a real boost toward the better day." And this is just what Elizabeth Colson and Anna G. Chittenden have done in "The Child Housekeeper," with its simple lessons in housework which are to be enlivened by songs, stories and games,—is beautifully embellished with pictures by Alice Upton and music by Alice R. Baldwin. No matter what the future prospects or ambitions of the little girl in your family are, she should be taught housework, both for her present physical good and her future moral (and matrimonial) prospects; and this book is one to make over drudgery into pleasure. A. S. Barnes & Co. Price \$1.50.

H. M. W.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The club women of New York state are making a valiant effort to raise a sufficient sum of money, to establish in some part of the state, a free school where girls may be taught trades suitable for women, to enable them to earn a decent livelihood, and keep them from sweat shops and the streets. The project is one that should appeal to every woman whether she be a club woman or not. By strenuous endeavors on the part of a few loyal and interested women, the sum of about six thousand dollars has been accumulated. Many more thousands must, however, be added to this, before the work can be brought to the completion desired by the sponsors of the admirable and beneficent idea. At the time of the recent Federation Festival, a club directory was compiled which contains the names and addresses of the members of nearly all the clubs in the state of New York. As a book of reference, it is invaluable, as in a moment the reader can discover if a certain woman belongs to a certain club, and also her address. A number of the directories are still unsold and can be procured by addressing the "Club Woman," 500 Fifth avenue, New York City. The price is thirty-five cents per copy, which includes postage. No business man or woman who desires a selected mail order list, and no club woman should be without one.

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HE conference of the National Congress of Mothers was opened by the president at 8 P. M., Tuesday, May 5th. Visitors to Detroit who were not conversant that the hotel and railroad time was not the time used by the people of Detroit, were surprised to find that by Detroit time it was 8:30 P. M.

The conference was opened by an invocation by Rev. Spencer B. Meeser. Pastor Woodward Ave. Baptist Church.

Governor Bliss, of Michigan, greeted the representatives of the Congress in a manner that proved his appreciation of the work for which the Congress stands.

He said:

"Michigan is delighted to welcome within its borders this representative assembly of the motherhood of America and has charged me with the pleasant duty of voicing that welcome. Where the mother is, there home is, and so you should all be at home today, knowing that Mother Michigan and all her children welcome you as to the old home, sacred with its memories of happy childhood, its marriages, its births and its deaths. All the world bows before the altar of maternity, upon which has been laid a wealth of love, of sacrifice and of devotion, greater in magnitude than any other measure of the sublime phases of humanity. Human-kind knows no feeling more tender and heart-controlling than mother-love, whether given birth in the most humble dwellings of the poor or in the palaces of wealth or of royalty.

"This Congress seems to confirm the impression that there exists a large number of women who believe that, 'No work in the world pays so much as mother work.' The American people are to be congratulated upon the fact that there is a general interest strong and potent enough to call for the organization of a movement like this, dealing with a subject that is vital to the welfare of the race.

"The child is the key-stone of every human interest.

"Military geniuses like Napoleon have demanded him as the foundation of empire, as the vitalizing element of armies of conquest. The nations that have neglected the child have died of self-starvation. The child, to give which to the world the mother goes down literally into the valley of the shadow, cannot be forgotten or overlooked in any particular unless thereby the people among whom he is to be numbered suffer accordingly. Therefore a movement like that crystallized in the organization convened here today is essentially national in scope, and the call for its existence comes from the very foundations of the republic. The rapid growth of the Mothers' National Congress, let us hope, heralds the day when fathers will find time to meet with the mothers and together debate and work out the great problems that concern the home and the child. In a certain creation of a novelist's brain the question is asked, why it is that they who will die for us will not pass the salt. The wonder

is that the movement represented here today has not a recorded history dating back to the dawn of civilization, with its transmitted wisdom upon which to build for the future, and why it is that the world has preferred to deal with the glitter instead of with the gold. We need more of devotion to the everlasting realities of life, for if the foundation is builded on the rock the superstructure cannot be moved nor shaken by the storms that rage about it. Out of real homes come the men and the women who ring true, who stand foursquare to the winds that blow. It is sometimes urged against any work not having to do directly with business, politics or religion, that it is sentimental and not practical. It can be said for this undertaking that it is founded upon no element of sentimentality, that it is essentially practical, and that it lies at the base of all business, politics and religion.

"Young men are frequently congratulated upon the fact that they are fortunate enough to have been born in these times when life offers so much more than it ever has offered in the past. While thinking about this the other day my mind went back to that log house in New York state where my mother was the inspiration of a large family, and the conclusion forced itself that the mothers of today have reason for congratulation that their lot has been cast in these modern times. The mother has more to do her work with, is given more encouragement, inspiration and assistance than ever before in the world's history.

"Michigan, from the day it was admitted to the federal union, has freely contributed to the best thought and citizenship of the nation, has never hesitated to fight for the right or to protest against the wrong. There seems to be a something in the free air sweeping over these peninsulas from the Great Lakes that surround them, that instills right ideas in our boys and our girls, so that they uniformly develop into men and women who can always be depended upon. We boast of the material progress of our state, of its stainless history, of its patriots living, and the dead filling quiet graves at home; of our exhaustless stores of copper, iron, salt and coal; the great beds of peat and marl deposits; of our varied manufactures; our great waterways; our model state institutions; our splendid public school system crowned by our great University. But all these are as naught compared with the stalwart manhood and womanhood of the state, in whose name again I welcome you."

Mayor Maybury made a cordial address welcoming the conference to Detroit.

Hon. F. T. Caughey, president of the board of trade, spoke in a few well chosen words of the interest of the board of trade in the Congress.

Miss Harriet A. Marsh then spoke of the pleasure it gave Michigan to have as guests the leaders of the National Congress coming from so many states.

Dr. Lucian C. Newton, president of the Board of Public Education, and Hon. Wales C. Martindale, superintendent of public schools, expressed their appreciation of the work of the Congress in the schools.

Mr. Martindale spoke feelingly of the many attempts to introduce various courses into the public schools, as part of the curriculum, and how such things crowded the time so that it was difficult to accomplish the legitimate work. He said that fifteen minutes a day devoted to each of the many things recommended for the schools would leave little time for anything else.

Mrs. Frederic Schoff, the president of the Congress, responded to the greetings and addressed the conference as follows:

"It is with more than usual pleasure that The National Congress of Mothers holds its conference in Detroit this year. We know that no other state has given to its children the protection that has been provided under the statutes of Michigan. We are proud of Michigan, proud that in the sisterhood of states there is one, which for so many years has been building up within its borders a wise sensible system of child legislation, a system founded on common sense, and a comprehension of child nature. Michigan was the first state in the Union to recognize that it was the duty of the state to provide something more than reform schools for children, and that the guardianship of helpless childhood was as important a subject for legislation as any subject that could come before the Legislature. Michigan has guarded the interests of her children. She has not sent her unfortunate waifs, her dependent children to the same institution provided for the children whose lives have been steeped in crime, as many states have done. She has not left there little ones whom misfortune has left to the mercy of the world, to the haphazard care of voluntary charity. She has been a real mother to them, and has taken them under her own sheltering care, without stain or stigma until a real home in a family could be provided for them, and even there the watchful guardianship of the state has followed them. Michigan has not committed her children to almshouses, as other states have done. She has protected them from contact with crime. She has recognized that institution life is not good for children, and that a home with good fathering and mothering, with all the development that comes in family life is the best thing for every child, and she has systematically worked to give this blessing to the children within her borders.

"Michigan has not relegated this duty to organizations as institutions formed by charitable people, but has spent her own money and kept the work in her own hands, and with far less expenditure than most states has out-stripped every state in the results obtained.

"Some good sensible men and women have been the cause of all these good laws in Michigan, and to no one does Michigan owe more than to those who have been responsible for the Michigan system of caring for children.

"Experience brings new thought, new ideas. There can be no resting on laurels already attained, if one would continue in the front rank in anything, and so now we have been delighted to know that the children of Michigan will probably have all the benefit of the Juvenile Court and probation system, that sensible valuable method, which is destined to be one of the greatest advances in the administration of the penal code that has ever been inaugurated and which is the

very foundation stone of any state system of juvenile legislation.

"Then in addition to all this, the mothers of Michigan were the first to form a state organization, and to all who know what mother love and influence are in a home, it is needless for me to say what a power for good the organized motherhood of a state can be, multiplying that mother-love and thought, and taking within its protecting care, every child, everything that touches the child and effects it.

"Surely Michigan has much for which to be grateful, and Michigan's sons and daughters should be loyal and loving, and proud too, for the work for childhood that has been done there, and written year by year by the Legislature, until pages are covered with the provisions for the various phases of childhood's needs. I know of no leadership of which a state could be more wisely proud than the one which places it in the lead, in the care it bestows on its children. I know of nothing that will yield so rich a return, and so to your honored governor, to your mayor, to your superintendent of schools, and to the honored president of the Michigan Congress of Mothers, and to the club women of Michigan who have so cordially helped in all the work that has been done to make this conference a success, I give the appreciation and thanks of the Congress, that it is our privilege for a few days to be the guests of a state which has done so much for its children. May it never rest satisfied, but ever reaching out for new and better ways, may it long be the banner state, the guiding star for all others, and may its rays penetrate into the many places in our land where the thought for childhood has never had its birth.

"The conference which we are here to attend is open to all, and on its program are men and women to whom it is a privilege to listen, and that it may give new inspiration and a stronger impetus, as well as a deeper insight into the questions that involve the development of childhood is one of our purposes in coming to Detroit. Every father and mother, every teacher, every man or woman who would further the national work for childhood is welcome to attend our meetings, and to join us, and to attend the Congress means to be its friend ever after.

"The work undertaken by the National Congress of Mothers is a God-given work, for more than 1900 years ago Jesus set the little child in the midst and said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it into one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me,' and again He said, 'It is not the will of your Father in Heaven that one of these little ones should perish.' God himself gave the little children into our keeping, pure, sweet, unsullied, and with infinite possibilities for good or evil. Innocence surrounds them in baby days, the sphere of Heaven is about them, and to earthly Fathers and Mothers is given this precious trust from the Heavenly Father Himself.

"The words of our Lord have lived, and will live while generations come and go. Each age has had His message but it has fallen far too often on ears closed to its meaning. This trust committed to our keeping, how has it been administered? Has the sacredness, the gravity and the scope of it touched our hearts? Has it touched the nations of the earth? Does history show that the thought of the nations has been directed by this Divine command? As the ears are open to hear, the message comes into the hearts of the people, and so today in this wonderful new age, when every day science reveals wonders that we never dreamed of, and which exceed even the miracles of Bible days, and

which must convince any thinking mind that still greater marvels are to come, the message concerning the children has come to us with a deeper conception of its meaning than ever before. The realization that the love of the Heavenly Father is over all his children, that in giving this message of his disciples, He did not limit it to one's own children, but that it applied to every child, and that true fatherhood and motherhood, which would emulate the Divine example should throw its protecting love and care over all His little ones, that is the message which rings out to us today, and there have been ears attuned to receive it, and apply it to the needs of the present time. The Congress of Mothers has been the result of this.

"The love of one mother for her little ones, the deep sense of all that motherhood means, and the reaching out for help to meet intelligently its duties and its responsibilities was the beginning of this great movement. Every great step in progress has been marked by the leadership of some man or some woman to whom the vision has been revealed, whom we say has been raised up to do that particular work. The world is ready for it, and the leader comes to rally the forces which will carry it forward.

"Often that leader even sees but a small part of the consequences and the results which are to come from the forces which he has been the means of setting in motion, and which are being guided and directed by a Divine hand, and the thought which impelled the call for mothers to convene to consider and study the best ways of developing the physical, intellectual and moral characteristics of their children, met a response which showed the need and the desire in the hearts of thousands of mothers for this help in the performance of their duties.

"God Himself implanted the motherlove in their hearts, but love alone, unless allied with knowledge has marred many a little life, and brought sorrow and suffering to many a parent's heart, aching for the little one, more sinned against than sinning.

"Thousands responded to the call for the Mother's Congress. That was six years ago, and the world wondered why mothers should organize, and what their work would be.

"The first duty of the mother is to take care of her children, and the first and only duty of organized motherhood is to take care of the children. The individual mother cares for the children in the home. The Mothers' Congress is trying to help every such mother to the knowledge which is essential to her best work for home and children. It has made it possible for every such mother to come in touch with the valuable experiences of others whose lives have been devoted to the study of the physical, the intellectual and the spiritual growth of the human being.

"The Mothers' Congress has taken within its care the children of the world. It is investigating the children and their conditions in home, in schools, in factories and workshops, in institutions, in reformatories and in prisons. It is finding out things that bring heartache and sorrow to every mother's heart, and make her realize that it was indeed time that mothers should know what is done with children, that it was indeed time that motherlove and thought should organize to protect the children, to change methods and conditions, to give to every little child the chance that is his right, but which in his weakness and helplessness he cannot secure for himself.

"Capital has organized to protect itself. Labor has organized to protect itself. Mothers have organized to

protect the children, to protect them physically and morally, and in this work they are receiving the sympathy and the support of the best men in the land, of educators, statesmen, thinkers, who know what it means to this nation to have a national organization devoting itself exclusively to the betterment of the opportunities for the children of the nation.

"Sentimentality and superficiality have no place in the Congress. To find the foundation of things, to deal with childhood sensibly and wisely at the time when such effort tells on the eternal future of the child is the kind of work the Congress stands for. With broad outlook on every state and every nation, yet with the determination to bring this influence to bear on every individual, the field is a great one. We are dealing with causes, studying them, and the world is in our grasp, while the little ones are in our arms.

"The nation that takes care of its children well, that guards its homes, that stands for the purity and sanctity and permanence of the marriage relation, and insists on uniformity of marriage and divorce laws is the nation which is building a strong and firm foundation for real prosperity and success. President Roosevelt has well said that 'All questions of social life will solve themselves if the children are brought up to the highest they are capable of being, if our social and family relations are as they should be; if not, no material prosperity, no progress in literature, art, success in business, or victory in war will make up for it to the nation.'

"Let us glance over the country and see whether we have been thinking of the children and of their needs in the building of our cities, and the framing of our laws, or whether material prosperity has not been first in our thoughts. Home in its perfection implies a loving father and mother, with united purpose with devotion to the little ones, and a loving welcome to them. It takes the united thought of father and mother for the best good of the child, and where there is laxity in marriage laws, where there is no abiding sense of the sacredness and permanence of the marriage tie, where divorce is made easy, and children are thrust on the world worse than orphans, one of the strongest props of society and of the home is removed.

"The enactment of uniform marriage and divorce laws, the inculcation of high ideals of marriage, the insistence of equal standards of purity for men and women, are all matters of vital interest to those who are striving to raise the moral standards of the community, and all these things will come when united womanhood demands them. The children who come into our courts today are so often the children whose parents have broken the marriage vow, and who are left without care or guidance by those who should be their guardians and protectors. This is one condition undermining our homes, which should be clearly revealed and remedied by stricter legislation, and by fuller education of our young people as to the deep spiritual significance of marriage and its duties and obligations.

It is a condition which affects every home, every mother, every child, and it therefore must have the consideration of an organization formed for the development of everything that tends to raise the standards of home.

"In this connection the Mothers' Congress looks with deepest interest and anxiety on the situation in Utah, where in violation of sacred pledges made to the government, plural marriages are still contracted, and the moral degradation of polygamy is a blight which is already spreading over adjoin-

ing states, and is insidiously spreading its poison in cities and villages all over the land. It is not a question today for Utah, it is an evil even greater than slavery, and the women of America cannot afford to be silent while such a menace to the home is in the heart of our nation. It is useless to fight individuals who from time to time are sent to Congress. More effective and strenuous measures than these are demanded to root out and destroy one of the greatest menaces to the home that has ever existed. It has become a political question today, but no woman can afford to be ignorant of its significance and its gravity, and when statehood is demanded by territories which are even now being prepared to send Mormon representatives to Congress, it is a subject which is of vital interest to every woman and to every home. The government might well do what it did in Kansas when it wished to prevent it from becoming a slave state, and colonized it with families from New England. The best and only way to fight an evil is to bring it into full view, and so every organization of women should learn the truth about this matter, and not be lulled to a false sense of security by the belief that the danger is exaggerated. The testimony of men and women who know the truth, because they live there and see it, is unanimous, and every Mothers' Club in the Congress should inform itself on this subject, so as to be able to act effectively when the time comes. One has but to look on the children produced under these conditions to be convinced that it means race deterioration. Prussia and Germany have spoken in no uncertain terms as to their estimate of this subject, and American must surely find a way to wipe out an evil which is a disgrace to the nation.

"Public school and compulsory education are almost universal in the United States, and the desire to provide education for the children is often touchingly shown in the little mining towns of the West, where with houses of the cheapest description there will be a fine schoolhouse, often the handsomest building in the whole town.

"There is still much to be desired, however, before our educational system reaches perfection, and one great factor in this direction will be the intelligent interest of parents in all that relates to the school. Teachers and parents must come into sympathetic, harmonious relations and both must study the children, and the result of this will be better schools, and a less onesided view of education, which is three-fold in character, and which must develop the physical and the moral as well as the intellectual nature, in order to produce the well-rounded, evenly-balanced man or woman.

"In a country like ours, where every nation of the earth sends its people, where every race, creed and color are represented in the public schools, moral training must go hand in hand with intellectual development, or, the real end of education is not attained.

"Honesty, sincerity, purity are fundamental principles of life absolutely necessary to real success or happiness and ten minutes a day spent in the definite teaching of these principles would be of inestimable value to the children who come from homes where these qualities are taken for granted, or, from other homes where no thought is given to such things. The training of the hand with the training of the mind, brings symmetry and interest into the schools, and is one of the greatest safeguards we can provide for our boys and girls. Manual training in every public school would be one of the best investments the country could make. It would prevent truancy, it would save thousands

of active, restless boys from reform schools, it would train eye and hand to carry out the commands of the mind and brain. Here and there, manual training has been provided. Many still consider it a fad, but that which holds the interest of our boys and keeps them happy and contented in the school, is no fad, but a vital factor in the evolution of character. Education which fits the needs of the recipient instead of educations to which the recipient must adjust himself regardless of the instincts which so strongly pull him in a different direction, is the education we should provide.

"Child study circles, Mothers' Clubs, parent and teacher associations for practical study and consideration of the children are doing much to bring about intelligent parenthood and an educational system based on a practical comprehension of child nature, and an understanding of future needs. We are learning that individuality must be recognized, and studied, and that psychology and physiology are quite as important requisites in parent and teacher as the knowledge of arithmetic, history, or languages.

"We have seen but the beginning of what it means to this nation to have in every public school the mothers of the children meeting together with the teachers, conversant with all the conditions and requirements of the school, thoroughly acquainted with all the hygienic and aesthetic adjuncts of the school, and at the same time pursuing lines of thought and suggestive study which must deepen their own sense of responsibility, while helping them to meet this responsibility wisely. The advantages of these mothers' meetings in the schools are of no less value to the teachers, whose work is lightened by the home co-operation thus secured, and whose comprehension of the traits and characteristics of the child is wonderfully developed by contact and acquaintance with his parents.

"We have yet seen but one side of the opportunities that our public schools may give to a community. They will become centres of education and enlightenment for parents as well as children, when the system inaugurated by the Congress of Mothers is universally adopted, and then, instead of closed doors and disuse in summer, we shall see them still centres for the children who need their influence in other ways during the long vacations.

"They may become reading rooms, club rooms for games, and a safe harbor for thousands of children whose crowded homes give them little opportunity for such privileges, and who frequently fall into mischief through idleness and enforced street life.

"Isn't it strange that when men who have always been our law makers have made the laws and ordinances in our cities and our states, they seem to have utterly forgotten their own boyhood with its needs and its desires? Cities are built without playgrounds, and then laws are passed making it a misdemeanor for boys to play ball, tag, or marbles in the street. Every natural healthy instinct of the boy is repressed. No outlet is provided for the pent-up activities which must have a vent, or, there will be as serious trouble as when every safety valve of a boiler is closed, while it is filled with boiling steam. Given the open safety valve, and the steam passes harmlessly into the air, but close it, and wreck and ruin follow. We have been closing all the safety valves for our boys. We are doing it in every city. It is time the men of today remembered their own boyish feelings and desires, and in the building of the cities and towns, in the making of the laws governing them, it is time the welfare of the children should be considered.

They are the majority, but weak and unable to plead their own cause, their needs have been lost sight of. Room to play healthy games without fear of arrest, playgrounds and breathing spots within easy reach, are children's rights in every city, and if provided, will go far toward reducing the need for reform schools. Wholesome, healthy sport, activity of some sort, that occupies mind and body are safeguards which should be given to our children just as surely and as fully as it is deemed necessary to provide schools and education for them. All these things come naturally in country places, but in the artificial conditions which exist in our crowded centers of population these outlets for the boys must not be forgotten, if we expect them to do well.

"Still another danger threatens the children. When life was more simple, when each family provided in large measure for all its individual needs, work, play and study had their due proportion in child life, but with the growth of factories, home industries have departed, and the factory and the workshop have laid their hold on the little children, stunting their growth, hindering their education and catering to the desire for cheap labor on the manufacturer's part, and to the parent's greed on the other part.

"The adjustment of all this is of vital moment to the child, and to strike the happy medium to give the child the time and amount of work which will be a benefit and not an injury, is one of the problems which are rightly agitating many states at the present time, and in its solution, the thought and work of intelligent thinking women is most necessary. Many states have enacted child labor laws this winter and many more need such laws. Women's national organizations, having earnestly taken up this question can be a powerful factor in securing uniformity in the laws. This is most important for manufacturers will be more willing to dispense with child labor if this applies to all. Where one state may have it, and in another it is prohibited, it effects competition and furnishes the temptation to locate industries where cheap labor may be legally obtained.

"Over half a million women are now pledged to work for adequate legislation regulating child labor, and various organizations are co-operating in the work, so that this interest effecting the development of the children should soon be greatly improved.

"Another important subject in which the Mother's Congress sees great need for improvement is the correctional and penal measures that have been in vogue in dealing with erring children. The old methods are relics of barbarism, lacking in common sense, absolutely inadequate, and often actually causing crime instead of curing it. Nowhere has the need for motherlove and thought been more strongly shown than in this branch of civic government, where for years, children coming within the jurisdiction of the criminal courts have been subjected to influences, condemned to associations which have unquestionably sent many a youth on the downward track.

"Common sense, a knowledge of child nature, and how to meet its phases of development, will change all these practices which have worked so much harm, and the Congress of Mothers is bringing to the attention of the women everywhere the evils which have lain so long hidden from their eyes. Already this work done by the Congress has revolutionized the methods in some states, and through our efforts an entire new system of legislation controlling these subjects has been already enacted in some states, while others are

working for it. The effort to bring the probation system into use in every state and absolute separation of children from criminal associations has been the definite systematic work of the Congress for five years, and it is beginning to reap the harvest of its labors in this direction. It has also secured in this work the co-operation of some of the largest and most powerful women's organizations.

"No father or mother can do the best for his child unless he has studied the physical and psychological development of the race. Nothing is more greatly needed than practical child study and for the probation work, which the Congress has endorsed and is furthering, it is the purpose of the Congress to secure special courses of training in connection with our universities, which will fit those who must deal with that most valuable of all things, an immortal soul at the most critical time in life, to do it intelligently and with understanding.

"The time will surely come when trained service with certificates as to fitness will be required of probation officers, superintendents of homes and industrial schools. The time has already come when thousands of parents are glad to avail themselves of the results of the study of childhood to which some earnest men and women are devoting their lives thereby performing a service to humanity in this way which cannot be overestimated.

"The study of the nourishment that develops the physical structure and brings it to its highest possibilities, the study of the nourishment which brings to its highest and best the mind and the soul of the child and studies that lie at the very root of our social structure, and to bring the light and health of this knowledge to every father and mother, to every teacher, to every judge of our courts, who passes judgment on the boy and girl with deep legal knowledge perhaps, but, oh, so often, with no conception of the growth of character and of the real welfare of the child, this is the work of the Congress of Mothers. The welfare of the community demands that the child's welfare should be the first consideration in the home, the school, in legislation, and in judicial decisions.

"The future citizens of the great republic are its first consideration. To provide for them the environment and conditions which will insure them the opportunity to become men and women of high and noble purpose, taking true estimates of the relative values of things, physically and morally strong, is a purpose worthy of the deepest consideration of every state and every nation, and it is a purpose wide and deep enough to engage the thought and work of a national organization of women. The wider higher education of women is not to turn her from the home, but to enable her to administer her own special duties with greater wisdom. Whatever other paths in life may open to her, the God-given duty of caring for her little ones must ever take first and highest place.

"The broadening of opportunities for women, has widened her vision, and has made her realize as never before that she is guiding, shaping and moulding the men of tomorrow. That in all the misery and the evil she deplures, she has had equal responsibility with men for its existence, and that the very strongest and best work for social betterment that can be done is to so care for the children of today that they may grow up with higher ideals of life, deeper realization of the duties of an American citizen, truer estimates of marriage and the home, and with the appreciation that material advancement and prosperity should be a means, and not the

end to be sought at the sacrifice of things which are an enduring value.

If the mothers of today apply to the problems of the home the light that the new age has brought them, if they, with clear-seeing vision recognize the causes which have evolved the civic conditions of which they complain, and direct their earnest effort individually and collectively to the coming generation, they will have given to the nation the richest most far-reaching gift that it can ever receive.

"In pursuance of this work, we have met for conference in Detroit. We have received from Detroit warm assurances of our welcome, for which we are grateful, and on our part we extend to the citizens of Detroit and of Windsor, and of Michigan, as well as all other states, a most cordial welcome to the conference, addresses and discussions which have been provided for you, and we hope before we leave, we shall enrol on our membership list the names of many of you who believe in, and who would support this national work for childhood."

Greetings were then read from Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, who had been taken seriously ill in New York while en route to the Congress, and who was unable to continue the journey. There were many expressions of regret at her enforced absence. An informal reception was then held in the parlor of the church.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6TH.

The morning was devoted to reports of state presidents, beginning with that of California, which was given by Mrs. W. W. Murphy, of Los Angeles, and showed that the work of the Child-Study Circles began in the Public Kindergartens of Los Angeles, and the movement was then carried to all grades of the public schools. This blazed the way for the organization of the California Congress of Mothers and Child-study Circles, which was accomplished November 13th, 1902. Seventy-one circles have been formed, and 35 of these have already completed their affiliation with the State and National organization. The meetings are held once a month in the schoolhouses.

There will always be persons with special gifts to look after the unusual child, with unusual environments. It is the aim of this Congress to gain knowledge concerning the every day life and needs of the average boy and girl, and to apply that knowledge to the common good of all children. We can only do the best for our own little ones by improving the environment of all.

Many mothers have expressed the feeling that through this newly awakened interest, they have been taking a post graduate course, and now know why certain things are included in the school curriculum, and why others are prohibited. To visit the school her child attends, to make the acquaintance of the teacher, to know the mothers of his playmates, is to equip herself for co-operation in every good work. The teachers have done their share by contributing articles on Child-Study, by attending meetings and by acknowledging the benefits to be derived from such gatherings; physicians have given practical instructions on various health topics; daily papers have freely printed articles concerning the work thus lending material assistance to the cause; librarians have prepared papers and book lists, and sent books to the meetings for inspection, thus enabling many persons to come into contact with a class of good literature before unknown to them. The supervisors of various departments of the

schools have helped the mothers to a more intimate knowledge of special work, by practical demonstrations before the circles; the busy principals, already crowded with duties and responsibilities, have given generously and unstintingly of their time and best thought, to this movement.

The superintendents of schools, have, in many ways, shown their faith in the ultimate good to be derived from this closer union of home and school.

To be able to piece out our own best efforts by calling to our aid, the experience and co-operation of those who are with us, alike interested in childhood is great gain in power.

The circles working in conjunction with other societies have secured a Juvenile Court law for California. Here little offenders may be tried in a place apart from hardened criminals. They have secured an ordinance in this city, prohibiting young boys from visiting pool rooms. This will, without doubt, be of great assistance in preventing truancy. The curfew law was in force after nine o'clock, but there was the whole day to deceive both parents and teachers, waste money and valuable time, and form the habit of loafing if not of gambling.

Children have ably seconded an effort to keep the school yards free from scraps of paper, fruit peel, and other rubbish. Much earnest thought has been expended on the condition of the yards and play grounds, and it is hoped that something can be done during the coming year to give them a touch of beauty, without interfering with their usefulness. Through the efforts of the circles, pictures and casts have been placed in many schools. Through the Bureau of Exchange, things which have been found helpful in our circles are put into circulation, and go from one meeting to another. Lines between classes are being obliterated, and women are growing broader-minded and better able to take a disinterested view of the home, the school, and the world at large. Think what it means to any state, when hundreds of parents and teachers push forward a movement to closely unite the interest of home and school concentrate their force by calling to their aid the experience and help of others; cease being harried by little perplexities; and no longer grudgingly accept those things which by a mutual effort may be readily overcome. This movement has been full of interest and fruitful in results.

It is the mother's special privilege, and duty, to confer with the teacher, and with other mothers, and then see that the fathers of the neighborhood are intelligently interested in the cause of education. The father loves his children not less than their mother does, his pride in them is often greater than hers and once his attention is called to their needs there will be no lack of schoolhouses and appliances, for has he not the voting power, and are not his children's rights, dearer to him than his own?

There is a standing committee on patriotism whose duty it is to help the foreign element to a knowledge of American ways and ideas. A circle has already been organized for this purpose and more will follow. The speaking, singing, etc., is in the native tongue, and many homesick mothers will be cheered, comforted, and incited to higher aspirations by the feeling that there are those in the "New World" who are interested in them. Many Americans speaking a foreign language such as Spanish, German, Italian, etc., have pledged themselves to this work for the coming year. The method taken in organizing a circle is as follows: call a meeting, and secure the attendance of the parents, teachers, and if possible members of the board of education. The object

of the meeting is stated, making it thoroughly understood that this is merely a common sense effort to bring the home and the school into close touch. Elect the necessary officers and adopt a few simple rules for conducting the business of the Circle. The program committee consists of two mothers and one teacher. The teacher member is excused from active duty but is always consulted as to topics for discussion. No subject is chosen that would not be in harmony with the school curriculum, and no factional discussions are permitted.

A little more than five months have passed since the California Congress was organized. It may seem little accomplished, when compared with those states which count their organizations by years instead of months. Do not judge the work by what has already been accomplished but by what we aim to do. A spirit of helpfulness pervades the circles, and parents and teachers turn confidently the one to the other, for knowledge and counsel and for friendship and sympathy. The Child-Study Circle is not a fad to be cherished today, and flung aside tomorrow. Where introduced it is as much as a part of the school curriculum as music, drawing, or sloyd. It is sweeping the whole state, from border to border.

Mrs. James L. Bolton reported for Connecticut, extending from that state hearty and loyal greetings.

She said "the Connecticut Congress of Mothers was organized on December 5, 1899, with the feeling that the opening of the twentieth century was a most auspicious time to begin the organized mothers' work in a systematic and concerted way.

"When the National Congress of Mothers met at Columbus, Ohio, Hon. Harvey B. Hurd of Chicago (the father of the Juvenile Court Law of Illinois), made such an able and comprehensive address on the better way of helping children than we had had before that it instilled me with the desire to have the children in Connecticut have this same beneficent law to help them over hard places. In Connecticut, however, the Legislature meets biennially and that was our 'off year.' A year ago last February the National Congress of Mothers held its sixth annual convention in Washington and there asked that each state president see that a Juvenile Court bill was presented to the Legislature of their respective states where such a law did not exist. Knowing, as I do, that there are still many states who have not as yet this law, and realizing how grateful I was to every one who gave me suggestions, I have briefly outlined the steps taken in the long tedious way of lawmaking in the hope that it will enable some other friend to do the work more easily.

"Ten states in our Union already have the benefits of this law. Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, Colorado and Washington, D. C. The organized Mothers of California and Connecticut and Pennsylvania have shared in presenting to their respective Legislatures a Juvenile Court bill this winter. Probably several other states have also been working along these lines, only I do not know about them. The first thing that seemed necessary was, as soon as possible, to acquaint our people in Connecticut with the Juvenile Court, and what was being done elsewhere along this line of work, and to make many friends for the cause.

"Last November I was asked to present the subject to our State Federation of Women's Clubs and they not only seemed interested, but offered to help the Connecticut Mother's Congress is every way possible to have this bill passed, and as

our State Federation is a large and influential body, they have very materially assisted us. As the state constitutions are different, it is necessary to have a separate bill drafted to meet the peculiar conditions that exist in each state. Therefore it needs a most skilful constitutional lawyer to draft the bill. I first of all approached the humane, wise judge of our city court. He told me he had instituted a kind of juvenile court of his own, but that he would be exceedingly glad to have such a law back of him, and would help in any way that he could. To make a long story short, I succeeded after much work in gaining to our side four of our best judges in our state. They framed the bill. On January 20, it was presented to our Legislature through one of our friends. The bill was referred to our Judiciary Committee, and February 25 was the time appointed for the hearing. When the time arrived, the room was full of interested people. Representative Chatfield who presented the bill for the Connecticut Congress, spoke for the bill and then introduced me. I made the best presentation of the subject that I could in half an hour. I then asked Judge Bishop to speak, and Judge Warner followed him with a most eloquent appeal in which he said that it only remained for the Judiciary Committee to decide whether they would help Connecticut to be among the van guard of the states to adopt this newer method of dealing with children offenders or whether they would decide to leave it to others to bring Connecticut into line at the tag end. Judge Warner said the Juvenile Court was sure to come. Principal W. T. Twitchell of the Hartford public school also spoke in favor, and Rev. Dr. Adams and Mayor E. V. Preston of Hartford came not only in his official capacity, but represented the Federation of Churches. Mr. H. H. Spooner of Kensington, secretary of the Connecticut Temperance Union spoke earnestly for the Juvenile Court and Judge Sheldon made the closing remarks. When the opposition was called for, no one appeared and I was told before I left the room that afternoon, that every member of the committee favored the bill. Last week word was sent to me that the Juvenile Court Bill and a Probation Bill that our friends were working for were being consolidated, and since I have been in Detroit I have received word that the bill has passed both Houses without opposition.

"We feel grateful that so good a beginning has been made in this vitally fundamental work. And so I would bring you a message of hope and cheer. Get the Juvenile Court Bill a-rolling even if you do not see your way to the finish. The very hardest part of the work is to make up your mind to begin and then to live up to it.

"On the 17th of February of 1897 the National Congress of Mothers was organized, and it seems to me proper that it should be fittingly observed by all the organized Mothers' Clubs in our country. The Connecticut Congress of Mothers would also like to see one day as near the 17th of February as would be practical, celebrated as 'Founders Day' in every Mothers' Club in every organized state. The work of the National Congress of Mothers does not seem to be known by the rank and file in our clubs as it seems to me it should be for the highest and best interests of all most concerned.

"I would also have the date when the state was organized celebrated with appropriate address on the state work and would suggest that it be called by the name of the state. The interest will be forthcoming if only the subject is rightly presented.

"Connecticut has felt the need of these two days and expects to follow out this plan herself this coming year and

offers it as a suggestion to other states. It is only by concerted work that the best good can come to those we are serving, as one of the means to this end, Connecticut offers these suggestions."

Mrs. W. S. Hefferan then reported as follows:

"The Illinois Congress of Mothers is now finishing its third year of organized existence. Last year letters were sent to the hundred and two county superintendents asking if our work met with their approval and if they would consider it feasible to devote one session of their yearly institute to the presentation of the Congress work.

"These letters have met with most gratifying results as the Congress work has been represented on many institute programs and on the programs of the Northern, Eastern and Southern (state) Illinois Teachers' Associations. The expenses of the speaker were paid in every case.

"The result has been the formation of many Parents' and Mothers' clubs by teachers who have been stimulated to the work. The work of the Congress has also been represented on the programs of the Farmers' Institutes, which is an excellent way of making the work known through the state.

"I believe that if the work could be carried on in these ways through the medium of Teachers' Institutes and Associations, Farmers' Institutes and by conferences held in large cities and around normal schools, there would be no necessity for state organizers as such. This would necessitate having a number of speakers among the corps of Congress workers who are interested in topics of vital interest and who would participate in a program for expenses. Such a list of speakers the Illinois Congress has sent through the state. Much has been accomplished. We had the honor this year of having the Congress work represented on the program of the National Educational Association in the department for the deaf, the Mothers' clubs in connection with our public schools for the deaf being the strongest organization we have. The Congress of Illinois has emphasized two points this year. First, to urge the centralization of the schools in the rural districts; and second, to bring about by the organization of the Parents' clubs as nuclei the use of the schoolhouses as a social center, and by properly equipped and managed play-grounds and school gardens, shower baths and swimming tanks, gymnasiums with instructors, manual training and domestic science, branches of the public library, vacation and evening schools, schools for the deaf, blind and crippled children, school auditoriums for the use of pupils and public, with free lecture courses, and concerts, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, choruses, etc., and in general the opening of schools after school hours as neighborhood centers, with the ultimate aim of infusing the whole scheme into the regular educational system and making it an integral part thereof.

"With this end in view our conferences have been held, two large ones in Chicago under the auspices of Women's Clubs and one in Princeton by the invitation of the teachers and principal and Woman's Club while the state president has spoken forty times before Parents' organizations, Teachers' Institutes, Farmers' Institutes, emphasizing school extension and the consolidation of rural schools so that the one large school could be made the center of community interest. I want to describe one Parents' Club that was formed under the auspices of the Congress of Mothers. It was organized in connection with a school in one of the poorer districts and has met once a month throughout the

winter, and this in spite of having to pay rental of \$9.50 for the use of the school hall.

"The club is officered by the school patrons and has a constitution and by-laws. The dues are 50 cents a year, the paid membership 300.

"The club not only meets to listen to talks on educational and civic topics but they in turn do for the school. They are divided into committees as follows: Social, which serves coffee, etc., at every meeting; manual training, domestic science, school, decoration, buildings and grounds, kindergarten and neglected and dependent children. These committees aided the teachers very materially in reducing truancy, and has supplied shoes and apparel for children who needed them.

"They have raised sufficient funds to extend the gymnasium and add manual training to the curriculum, and different members have contributed exhibits of marble and the products of steel and iron to the school.

"The club hopes to keep open a local vacation school this summer, by using the school manual training room and plant, and they are planning to open a boys' club in the evening in the school building.

"Thus will the standards of home life be elevated by educating the adults and parents along with the children; the delinquent child will be looked after in boys' clubs and girls' clubs, in vacation schools and free reading rooms, all in connection with the public schools.

"Kindergartens, manual training and domestic science will be encouraged, and a closer co-operation brought about between the home and the school that will result in the best good for the child."

Mrs. Cora B. Hetlis then said:

"In presenting the annual report of the Iowa Congress of Mothers we are embarrassed by the fact that few clubs have made any report as yet for 1903, and therefore the work we report is chiefly individual and local.

"Early in 1902 the Congress began discussing the great need of a Juvenile Court, and at our annual meeting devoted one session to the consideration of what Iowa is doing for her dependent and delinquent children. The Legislature, being in session, were invited to attend this meeting, and members were present in large numbers. We were advised not to present a bill until the merit of such a law were more generally understood, but we now feel that the prospect for securing such a law in 1904 is favorable. We were recently invited to discuss the 'Economic Value of the Juvenile Court Law' before our state board of control, and were gratified when that important and influential body voted to support such a bill when presented.

"Compulsory education went into effect in Iowa in September, 1902. The truant officer reported 212 children out of school in one district for lack of clothing. The Mother's Clubs finding the school board unable to appropriate school funds for such purposes, offered to meet the emergency, and opened a sewing-room early in October in the board of education rooms. Four machines were kept busy afternoons for three weeks. Committees from different clubs sewing under a competent forewoman.

"Fifteen hundred and eleven garments were made and distributed, and many needy children placed in schools. During the Christmas vacation many poor homes were brightened by holiday cheer.

"In January we heard of a blind deaf and dumb child in an adjacent town, living in great poverty and much neglected.

The Congress brought her to Des Moines, placed her and her mother in a private ward of the Methodist Hospital, and invited twenty leading physicians and specialists to examine her. Money was raised to meet all contingencies and the child was taken to a suitable school where her dormant faculties may be awakened to enjoyment of the beautiful world around her.

"In March the superintendent of schools recommended that the school be kept open ten months, or during June. The Iowa climate makes June a very hot enervating month, and our mothers protested. Mass meetings were held, letters written to child-study specialists as to their judgment of keeping children in school ten months. A strong protest was sent to the board, which reconsidered its vote, and a nine month school year remains.

"In April we distributed one thousand packages of flower seeds through local Mothers' Clubs, using Miss Marsh's excellent lesson on moral influence of children's gardens as the basis of our work.

"The Penny Savings System introduced in sixteen public schools averages a saving by the children of over a thousand dollars a month, and is esteemed by the teachers as a valuable lesson in economy and thrift.

"The Mothers Clubs over the state are much interested in civic work. Many pictures have been placed in home and school through the influence of the Mother's Clubs, and countless flowers and trees planted in door-yards and in the central town square by the same willing workers."

The Michigan report will be given later as the manuscript is not in hand. Miss Marsh, the president, has done fine work in Michigan and very valuable work on the education committee of the National Congress. She declined reelection as president and Mrs. Stevens of Detroit was elected president of the Michigan Congress.

Mary V. Grice reported for New Jersey, saying "In October, 1902, the second annual meeting of the New Jersey Congress was held in Camden. Professor Edward H. Griggs was the lecturer for one afternoon, on an educational subject. The evening was devoted to the consideration of the Juvenile Court. Three active members of the board have been obliged to resign on account of change of residence, but their places have been filled by others deeply interested in the work, viz: Miss Lillian Williams, of the State Normal School, Trenton, Mrs. W. B. Scott of Princeton, whose husband is professor in the college, Mrs. Wm. Abbey, who for years has been on the state board of children's guardians.

"Meetings have been held for organization in Cape May, Atlantic City, Berlin, Camden, Trenton and Princeton. Through the efforts of the Congress, the state superintendent of public instruction, Dr. Baxter, had the subject of co-operation between home and schools, considered at each Teachers' Institute, the lecturers being such men as Earl Barnes and Edward Howard Griggs. One of the advisory board, Judge James S. Erwin of Jersey City, drew up a bill for a Juvenile Court, which it is hoped will be presented at the next meeting of the State Legislature. All over the state there are signs of the growth of the Congress' work."

From Pennsylvania Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott reported as follows: "We in Pennsylvania have had a busy and successful year. The crowning triumph has been the passing of five laws by our recent Legislature called the Juvenile Court Bills, framed to protect and care for dependent, delinquent and neglected children.

"The former bills passed two years since having been

judged unconstitutional in some of their provisions, the women by whose efforts they were enacted went to work again, and by wise, tactful and untiring labor secured this great boon for the children of our commonwealth. We have just elected a new mayor of Philadelphia, who has already proved himself invaluable in carrying out the provisions of these laws. We have selected groups of well-known men and women in each county (67 in all) who will be responsible for the selection of probation officers for the payment of salaries, etc., throughout the state. The work of the Juvenile Court is already going forward most satisfactorily in several counties.

"In Philadelphia the selection of probation officers and the collection of money with which to pay salaries rests with a committee of the New Century Club, of which committee our national president, Mrs. Frederic Schoff is chairman. Parlor meetings have been held and interest awakened in a number of churches and clubs, many of which have raised money to pay one or more officers. Each group thus contributing is entitled to a representative on this permanent committee, thus insuring effective work and maintaining high standards.

"Co-operating with other women's organizations throughout the state, we have had drafted a Child Labor Bill which was presented to our last Legislature, but owing to the short session and the great opposition of employers to legislation on this subject, it was not reached. Some of the provisions of the bill are as follows:

"'No night work for those under 16 years of age;'

"'No work for children of school age during school hours; providing legislation which will tend to prevent and to punish false swearing by parents and others as to ages of children, working in harmony with' the compulsory education laws of the state.'

"We are not disposed to be in the least discouraged that this bill was not made a law at this time, but will spend the two years intervening in further effort to educate public sentiment in favor of guarding the children from that terrible toil which robs them of health, vigor and childhood, feeling morally sure of greater success two years hence.

"At the last meeting of our board a committee was appointed to unite with similar committees from the Mother's Clubs, already in existence to form clubs in the public schools and it is also hoped that clubs may be formed among the more fortunate mothers of our different communities who shall reach out a helping hand to those who have had less opportunity to understand and appreciate the responsibilities of motherhood.

"Manual training is coming to be justly regarded as one of the staunchest aids and allies of the Mothers' Congress. The children love it, and the so-called 'incorrigible' becomes a good boy, easily directed and often wonderfully bright and ingenious. It insures the study of the children's individual needs and emphasizes the impossibility of reaching just and helpful conclusions by class or mass observation and study. Even the wisest and most expert authorities on this subject are far from claiming to have solved the question of child care and culture and I can only say for my own state that we believe we have inaugurated an era of better things which from year to year must be superceded by yet better and wiser methods. God grant us wisdom and strength, to do with our might, what our hands find to do."

Mrs. Mary H. Weeks gave the report of organizer for Missouri:

"Our women have lent their influence and their efforts to the establishment of Juvenile Courts in St. Louis and Kansas City. The State Federation, through the initiative of your organizer, has taken up the work of introducing parents' and teachers' meetings into the public schools. While this work has been steadily pressed for the last three years, Missouri being a conservative state, its results have just begun to appear in encouraging proportions. Most of the organizations have been brought about by individual effort, but lately school officers in many parts of the state have become interested, and auxiliaries have been organized through this instrumentality in one of our larger cities.

"One of the ideal auxiliaries in Kansas City has a strong faith in the value of the meetings and both parents and teachers willing to work have given a large part of the year's program of eight meetings to thus presenting the value of special lines of education, such as music, art and composition work, with the result that the parents, realizing anew the relations which the subject bear to the more basic studies, have given such sympathetic sustaining effort to the teachers as has multiplied results tenfold.

"Already a brief course of training along the line of mothers' duties has been added to the curriculum of one girls' college in this state, and so popular has it proven as a free course, that it is now on a paying basis.

"It is encouraging to note that our thought is permeating every department of intellectual activity, programs of educational associations, ministers' organizations, literary clubs, etc., show that the seed is germinating, and the tone of newspaper references and articles prove that a better understanding of our aims and methods is replacing the humorous attitude which at times in the past so hindered our progress."

Mrs. Corinne M. Allen reported for Utah:

"Those who live in other states," said she, "have a solid foundation upon which to build, in the universal public sentiment that monogamous marriage is the true foundation of civilized society. The question of divorce and the social evil trying as they are, have not been made the foundation of a formulated belief. While these evils entail most unfortunate conditions upon the families which they contaminate, they do not as deeply degrade the whole life of a people, as does the belief, engrafted upon a religion, that it is right for a man to have at the same time more than one woman as his lawful wife. I would greatly prefer not to speak of conditions prevailing in Utah. But a point has been reached when to be silent would be recreant to duty, for a few years more of misunderstanding on the part of the American people will endanger the popular standard of marriage."

"It was my good fortune to attend the first Mothers' Congress which was held in Washington. The enthusiasm and real helpfulness of that great gathering impressed me as it did many others, that here was a movement which might become a great civilizing power.

"There were particular reasons why it seemed at that time that such an organization would be peculiarly helpful in Utah. Statehood had been granted to Utah on condition that polygamy should no longer be practiced. The Gentile citizens of Utah desired to believe the manifesto of President Woodruff abolishing polygamy and given out in absolute good faith. We had been assured that many in the Mormon church did not believe in polygamy and wished their church to abolish the practice. We had been told that the manifesto was the result of pressure from the inside as well as the outside

of the church. Then there was the difficulty of conceiving of a whole people being party to a deception upon the government they desired to enter as an equal with other states. The non-Mormon element of Utah thus looked upon the manifesto as a confession of error and a promise of reform.

"The National Mothers' Congress appeared to be an organization which would be very helpful in bringing to the Mormon people a full understanding of the best ideals of American home life. This was the distinct plea made to the fifty or more women who signed the call for the first meeting, which was held to organize a Utah Mothers' Congress. The move was distinctly Gentile, but received the apparent support of prominent Mormons.

"The organization was started in the spring of 1898 with great outward enthusiasm. The first gathering was well attended, a number of speakers of national reputation assisting us on their return from the biennial of the C. T. W. C. in Denver.

"We did not meet with success in the formation of Mothers' Clubs. The Mormon women said: 'We do not need such organizations as we do all that kind of work in the Relief society.' From the first, the Utah Assembly of Mothers has been simply a yearly gathering at which papers of varying merit are read, neither preceded nor followed by organized effort.

"The election of B. H. Roberts to Congress has brought to all the hopeful, too credulous Gentiles, the downfall of all their hopes that conditions were really changed in Utah. It was proven in the revelations following, that the Roberts case was not an isolated one, but was merely typical of the marital relations of the leaders of the Mormon church. All the sympathy which had been given to the abandoned polygamous wives and families had been wasted, for it was impossible to find any but a few old men who had really given heed to the manifesto.

"The Gentile officers of the Utah Assembly of Mothers were filled with dismay, on finding that men and women living openly in polygamy had officiated at our sessions, as speakers and even opening our meetings with prayer. We have even learned that a polygamous wife was sent to Washington with greetings to the National Mothers Congress.

"This disposition on the part of Mormons to push active polygamists into places of special honor is very noticeable at present. The great public meetings at the Tabernacle are most frequently addressed by polygamists. At the opening of the Utah building at the exposition at St. Louis, the principal speakers were well-known polygamists. The Mormons seem determined to show their estimation of polygamy by forcing these law-breakers into the most prominent positions.

"Do not be too severe upon the non-Mormon women who have not the courage of their convictions. You can have no conception of the power of the sinful oligarchy which governs Utah. They can ruin a man in business or politics or they can exalt him. They can take away a teachers' position in our public schools. There is another phase of the matter which is more serious. It is a fact that 'vice seen too oft' has ever produced a callous condition of mind, and too many Gentiles in Utah have lost all sense of the enormity of the crime of polygamy.

"The Utah Assembly of Mothers as it now exists has ceased to be a member of the National Congress of Mothers, not having paid dues for several years.

"The National Congress of Mothers put itself on record

as opposed to polygamy when Brigham Roberts was sent to Congress, and the realization that Mormons were still teaching and practising polygamy caused most of the Gentiles to withdraw from the Utah Assembly,—finding it impossible to work with those who denied the foundation principle of the Mothers Congress, monogamous marriage. This conclusion of the matter was unavoidable.

"As the Utah Assembly had failed to comply with the requirements as to dues, and had therefore ceased to be a member of the national body, in the fall of 1902 the national officers gave to me the official appointment as state organizer for Utah. This appointment was given in the hope that in Utah there might still be formed an organization which would not be afraid to declare its adherence to the foundation principle of family life, monogamous marriage.

"In April, 1903, a few earnest women of Salt Lake associated to create a nucleus of right thought concerning matters relating to the moral training of the young. This association is called the Home Protective League of Utah. They purpose to disseminate right principles through holding informal neighborhood gatherings in every community in Utah where a circle of conscientious women can be formed: to distribute good literature and form circulating libraries, which treat of the true principles of marriage and of child culture. To do this they will require assistance from good women outside of Utah.

"One of the first needs is literature concerning the marriage relation and the evil of polygamy. There are no such publications. I bring with me a request from the good women of the Home Protective League that the committee of the National Mothers Congress shall issue such literature, which would then carry with it the authority of a great and powerful national organization. Nor should the members of the National Mothers Congress suppose that such literature is not needed outside of Utah.

"The false arguments for polygamy have been spread wherever Mormons congregate. A great daily is just now printing an apology for their belief and practice, and there is need of positive instructions in this matter.

"The Home Protective League started with no flourish of trumpets and has had no newspaper mention. They propose to do quiet personal work, and if earnestness and faithfulness to a good cause shall effect anything the result of their labors will be apparent.

"It will be plain to you that through no fault of ours, the mother work in Utah has been more or less involved with political circumstances.

"Another political test is now to be applied to the American people, not as bold and defiant as the first, but the more dangerous as it is the more subtle. The women whom I represent call upon you to give your most earnest attention to this question. The open practice of polygamy in Utah would be impossible without the consent of the Mormon people. If evidence and conviction could be secured the heads of the Mormon church would be convicted criminals.

"One of the apostles of the church, bound by most solemn oaths to be loyal first to his church, has been virtually appointed a Senator in our highest law-making body. He is there not to legislate for the country, though incidentally he will do this for the sole advantage of his church. He is placed there to apologize for the practice of his co-religionists, to prevent restrictive legislation, to assist them in evangelization and the importation of their converts from other countries. Is it to be permitted? The question of his reten-

tion in our highest law-making body is not a personal one. It is simply whether or not we can afford to allow a man to legislate for us who owes an allegiance to a treasonable organization.

"The Mormons are said to have the balance of power in five states. They need to have it in but eight, where they already have a foothold, to hold the balance of power in the nation. How long before this question of polygamy will knock at your own doors?

"I believe that to this Mothers' organization is committed the high privilege of preserving to the American people the sacred principle of monogamous marriage."

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett spoke for Virginia, saying:

"The awakening has shown itself in many ways but the most pronounced is the protection of the children of the commonwealth. Until this time there has been no change in the old English laws, under which the commonwealth was organized, in regard to the protection of children. About two years ago I conferred with a number of prominent citizens, as to the necessity of having a law passed, by which children could be taken from their lawful guardians, when proven incompetent, and placed in the charge of the court to make proper provision for them. At the request of those citizens, correspondence was taken up with a number of states whose laws for the protection of children have been recognized as representing the best thought upon the subject. The outcome was the bill presented by the member of the Legislature from Alexandria, which, after much labor, in the way of explaining the need and propriety of such a law, was passed. Immediately upon the passage of the law, a State Childrens' Protective Society was formed, for the purpose of taking the responsibility of providing for such children as the court should remove from their legal guardians, and for those who were left orphaned. The members of the board of directors of this society are among the foremost men and women of the state, and great interest has been aroused, auxiliary branches being formed in most of the principal towns of the state.

"Upon investigation a number of children were found who were half orphans, the mother, because of lack of training, and being suddenly thrown upon her own resources, on account of death or misfortune, had not had time to adjust herself to the changed conditions. It is believed that a number of such families could be kept together, and in a few years become self-supporting if some agency was introduced to tide them over the present difficulties. A temporary home was deemed an important remedial agency. Through the generosity of Charles N. Crittenton, of New York city, we were enabled to open such an institution. A fine, old, colonial house, with ample, shaded grounds was purchased and put in thorough repair. At the present time a family of forty-one is sheltered under its roof. Already a great deal of good has been accomplished. The children attend the public schools, the kindergartens, and the Sunday schools, and the older ones, in their afternoons and holidays do what they can to add to the income of the home. Their parents, where they are worthy, have still complete guardianship over the children, and are required to furnish their clothes and keep them in repair, and also to visit them at as frequent periods as possible. An ideal of self help, and self-support is kept before the child's mind, and above all is impressed upon their minds that as soon as they are old enough to earn money that they are to go back to their families, and especially to their mothers and the younger children, and make a home for them.

"Our next step in bringing about a better condition for children in the state, was sending out a letter to the sheriff of each county, inquiring what provision that county made for caring for its dependent and delinquent children, and also inquiring how many children had been cared for in the poorhouse during the past year. We have found that there is no provision made where children can be cared for, except in the poorhouse, where children can be placed in families, and when so placed they have no system by which they are overlooked.

"Our next step will be to attempt to get a law passed, forbidding the placing of children in the poorhouse. We also have in mind to have a city commissioner appointed, to make proper provision for such children as under the present circumstances would be placed in the charge of the poor commissioner.

"We cannot close this report without again making an appeal for our colored mothers. They are striving to give advantages to their children, and are making magnificent, and heroic sacrifices to open broader avenues for their young. It does not matter how unwise or unsubstantial we may think their ideals are, that is all the more reason why we should feel a personal responsibility to instill in them, through co-operation and sympathy, wiser ideals. Our children are growing up, side by side, citizens of the same country; their interests are identical. What is for the truest good of the colored child, morally, mentally, and materially, in its reflex action, is good for the white child, and what is good for the white child morally, mentally and materially, in its reflex action, is good for the colored child. While it is true that we cannot hasten God's processes, it is equally true that we cannot retard them. Shall we be co-workers with Him, leading the van of progress, or shall we, as unwilling victims, be crushed beneath the wheels of the car of progress?"

Mrs. Florence Kelley, chairman of the Committee on Child Labor Legislation, said:

"It is difficult to report for this committee, because it is well nigh impossible to disentangle the share which any one organization has had in the achievement of the past year, in providing for the more effective protection of the working children. Your chairman, for instance, has served not alone upon this committee, but upon similar ones in the General Federation of Women's Club, and the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, the local Child Labor Committee of the City of New York, and as secretary of the National Consumers' League. In the same way Mrs. Harriet van Der Vaart, of Chicago, besides serving upon our own committee, was chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, throughout her splendid campaign for improved factory and school attendance laws in that state. With these and other influential organizations co-operating in the same endeavor, it seems wiser to try to sketch what has been accomplished by the whole comprehensive co-operative effort than to attempt to report what we separately have done. Most essential of all is the duty of emphasizing the fact that the work has merely been well begun; that the real task of protecting effectively the health, intelligence, morals and general welfare of the working children lies yet before us.

"At the close of the winter only seven states and territories remain in the dishonor list of those which place no age limit or other restriction upon the labor of children. These are Arizona, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Georgia,

Nevada, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Of this group of seven Arizona and the last three hardly afford a child labor problem.

"On the other hand, Georgia with its rapidly growing cotton manufacture, its lack of schools and compulsory attendance laws, and its 63,329 illiterate children in the census of 1900, is a center of burning interest for the friends of the working children. The writer has seen in a Georgia cotton mill barefoot boys and girls at work who, if they were ten years old, must be alarmingly stunted. And they work regularly eleven hours a day and sixty-six hours a week, while children fourteen to sixteen years old employed by the same corporation in its Northern factories cannot legally work longer than ten hours in a day and sixty hours in a week, and will not be able after October 1, 1903, to work longer than nine hours in one day and fifty-four hours in one week. Only those familiar with the din of the cotton mill can form any conception of the wear and tear upon tender little children involved in those extra years of work in childhood; and those extra hours of work in the day and the week. The Legislature of Georgia will assemble on June 1, 1903, and legislation may be confidently expected.

"The District of Columbia, in spite of the presence within its borders of the Department of Labor and the Department of Education ranks among the seven states and territories in the dishonor list. It places no age limit or other restriction upon the labor of children; and its streets reveal the presence of smaller messenger and telegraph boys than can be found in New York; and newsboys as wretched as can be found in the world. According to the actual number of illiterate children between the ages of ten and fourteen years the national capital ranks tenth, Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Vermont, Washington, Montana and Hawaii all having fewer illiterate children of the same age, than the District of Columbia. When measured by the per cent of its illiterate children, the showing is far worse, for the District of Columbia, measured by that test ranks twenty-fifth in a total of fifty states and territories. It is not clear that any legislation upon the work or the compulsory attendance of the children at school has ever been asked of Congress. Your committee will not permit another Congress to pass without such effort.

"In Delaware a very moderate bill designed to protect the children of the one county in which manufacture is rapidly developing, and children are increasingly employed seems not to have passed the Legislature although it was drafted by Chief Justice Lore and approved by the women's clubs of the state.

"Of the Southern states, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia and Texas, all enacted statutes placing the age for beginning work at twelve years; while South Carolina accepted in principle the same age-limit although the new law provides for arriving at it by degrees. Until May, 1904, children may work on reaching the tenth birthday; between May 1, 1904 and May 1, 1905, they may work on reaching the eleventh birthday; and after May 1, 1905, none may work under the age of twelve years. Kentucky and Tennessee had previously set the age for beginning work at fourteen years; and Texas requires children who cannot read and write to wait until they are fourteen years of age before beginning to work. All these laws apply to factories only."

(Mrs. Kelley then gave a revised schedule from the compilation known as the Standard Child Labor Law, by Mrs.

Madeline Walling Sikes, which space does not permit us to use here.)

"The New England States enacted no new child labor legislation during the year, though there is need of a restriction upon the hours of work of children in Rhode Island, where they may work and do work at night; and in Vermont, where they may begin work at the age of ten years if they can read, and a few children do begin to work at a very early age. Connecticut and Massachusetts, long the leaders in the procession of states seem to have reached the limit which they cannot pass until their competitors, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the textile states of the South approach more nearly to the standard set by the enlightened pioneers of protection for working children.

"Disheartening is the situation in the three great states dominated by the glass industry. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois, the glass manufacturers have long prescribed the fate of the working boys. No prohibition of night work could be secured for any boys lest their supply be curtailed. In New Jersey, during the present year, the age of work for boys has been raised from twelve to fourteen years. But it is still true that after the fourteenth birthday boys may work all night in the glass works. In Pennsylvania such work begins at the thirteenth birthday, and may continue twelve consecutive hours in one night. In Illinois, provided Governor Yates has signed the child labor bill (the passage of which Mrs. Van Der Vaart and her committee secured with infinite labor) it will henceforth be illegal for children to work longer than eight hours in one day, forty-eight hours in one week, or after seven o'clock at night. Moreover, children will have to be able to read simple sentences, and present certificates of school attendance before beginning to work.

(Governor Yates, of Illinois, has signed the Child Labor bill, making eight hours the legal working day for children under sixteen years of age; requiring them to be able to read and write simple sentences before beginning work; providing for better registration of their age at beginning work; and prohibiting work after six o'clock at night. This is the first battle royal ever fought out openly with the glass industry in which it has been beaten.)

"On the Pacific coast, Oregon and Washington moved at once from the bottom to the top of the schedule, having enacted in their initial child labor laws the provision that children must be fourteen years of age before beginning to work. It is easier to take such strides before the evil is old established and entrenched behind powerful industrial interests, and these states and the children living in them are to be congratulated.

"In Wisconsin, largely through the efforts of the Children's Betterment League of Milwaukee, and the ten local Consumers' Leagues scattered through the state, with the help of all the women's clubs of all kinds, a compulsory education law has been enacted which promises really to compel attendance and a child labor law is still pending.

"Next year our effort will be directed to securing the enforcement of existing measure; such amendments being asked as may be needed. And greater stress than ever before will be laid upon the need that the child be really fit for work, not merely nominally of some arbitrarily selected age." Mrs. Kelly here quoted from the census of 1900, figures, showing the illiteracy in the different states of the children between the ages of ten and fourteen years.

THE Conference convened again at 2:30 P. M., and the afternoon meeting was open by a chorus given by children from the public schools of Windsor and Detroit. The singing of the children was beautiful, and their bright and attractive faces were an inspiration.

Mrs. James L. Hughes, of Toronto, was the speaker for the afternoon, and her subject was "Influence of Kindergarten on Child and Home."

"The time has long past when we must make an appeal for the kindergarten," she said. "I understand that you have some forty or fifty kindergartens in Detroit. The moment you begin to feel that everything is secure, and cease to be on the outlook, that moment you begin to deteriorate. So do not be proud because you have forty or fifty kindergartens, so long as there is one little child in your city outside of the environment of the kindergarten. Do not rest satisfied until everybody has the assurance of the truth of the kindergartens in their hearts.

"Every kindergartner, every believer in the kindergarten should be active, living forces, from which there is constantly emanating influences for all that is embodied in the kinder-

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garten. In the evolution of society, five institutions have crystalized themselves into permanency, the home, the school, society, state and church, as the larger, and the inclusive home. In each individual child, the germ elements which, in us have made up the home spirit, the school spirit, the spirit of society, the spirit of the state, the spirit of the church. All these things are vital in every individual at birth, they are co-relate and mutually dependent upon each other. If you train a child wholly for the home, he is defective, if you train a child wholly for the school, he is still more defective; if for the state, still the defect remains, and if trained for the church,—in fact you cannot train a child wholly for the church unless you have all these other points firmly based in his character.

"When people come together and become enthusiastic about some movement they say 'the teacher must do this,' when the teacher is not enthusiastic on that subject, perhaps, and cannot put her heart into it. Suppose you take the temperance question, for instance;—nine times out of ten the teacher has no particular interest in temperance, and consequently what she does is done without heart,—she has not the inspirational faculty, and you might as well try to feed people with dry hay as to give to children those elements of character building, without personal inspiration on the part of the one who gives it.

"Then again, the whole of the time in school is demanded by the commercial element. They demand that the boys must be ready for business, they must be able to speak French, German, and the other languages which are necessary for a commercial life and growth. They demand a great deal of higher mathematics. All this must go to the teacher, and the teacher must stretch every nerve to accomplish what she has to do. My sympathy is with the moral reforms, from the bottom of heart, but there are other people besides the teachers of the public schools to inaugurate them. Our children are crowded with commercial principles until my heart fairly aches for them. I think we do too much of this holding the children down to work. The child is undeveloped, he has not the power of concentration, and we are simply making them poor in knowledge, and sometime, when the child begins to knock about rather recklessly, this knowledge spills out. Let us rather consider our children as embryo men and women, and only urge upon them to take such mental food as can be easily digested. You would not think of telling your boy of seven or ten years that he should eat a great deal, for he may go out to South Africa when he is twenty-five, and he will need it. So I make this appeal in sympathy for the teachers, because I want it to sink deep into your hearts.

"I have spoken of the educational force, in the five institutions, and now I am going to name to you those whom I think are responsible for the education of the child in these various institutions. The father and the mother in the home have the moral and physical education, as well as the teacher in the school. Do not lay the burden wholly upon the teachers, do not lay it wholly upon the fathers and mothers, and do not put it wholly anywhere, but let us all join hands in the uplifting of the community, and the children will come up with it.

"The parents of the community are responsible for the overcrowding of the children's minds. Our children are breaking down with nervous prostration. You cannot make a lazy child smart by forcing him to do something he does not want to do. You must find something that he wants to do, and get him so interested in it that he cannot keep quiet.

"It is time that we had a process of revaluation of the subjects taken up in our schools. I think parents and teachers ought to come together and have a conference along these lines.

Will power, it seems to me, is the first great element in the education of the child. The question then will be for us to develop the will power. Froebel transformed play into education, consciously assisted by the mother and teacher, so that they may know what the child is trying to do when he plays. Children should not be expected to relive all that mankind has done. His mistakes, the conditions which man has outlived should not be repeated. This is what we may do,—we may rewin the ancestral successes, and avoid the ancestral failures, we may take short cuts, in the place of devious and winding paths. The kindergarten offers not a strict parallel to the line of historic progress, but heightens and calls forth those generic and ideal impulses which are forever welling up afresh from the abysmal depths of personality.

"One of the chief things for child students to do is to distinguish between the petty individual and the divine self. We each have the two elements in our nature. Historic achievement is an expression of the divine self. Do not check the child when it plays, because it is the divine self trying to make its way through that petty self. The petty self is exclusive, the divine self is inclusive. The greater self, the divine human impulses, explain history and also reveal the 'deep meaning which lies in childish play.' Give a boy something to do and he does not want to stop. How he loves to do the thing that is creative. The rapture of creation is his by heredity from God.

"So far as a child creates, he is getting the key to unlock the mysteries of nature, and the larger world around. Alone, the child too often caricatures the greater world into which he is born. The kindergarten should be a miniature world, where the true likeness shall help the child to understand in its simplicity, the true condition of society. The kindergarten child is constantly resolving wholes into parts and organizing parts into wholes, and resolving wholes into parts, out of which he creates new wholes. It creates in him a disposition to seek for wholes. His mind receives a bias favorable to the study of living organisms. These are the keys which open the doors to nature, animate and inanimate.

"Froebel aims to form in little children the habit of mind which will tolerate no hard and fast lines, but seeks in multiplicity a final inclusive order. The shadow of a great truth is to become more and more definite. The games represent a higher world than ours. They belong to the material, and are but the analogue to the spiritual. Your minds and mine are not the possessions of individuals, but we are each members of the universal mind, which is divine wisdom, divine knowledge. That is why through all our mistakes and wrong doing, divinity works on an on and uplifts humanity constantly. It is going on forever, and we are a part of it.

"The child of wealth, pleasure loving, pleasure seeking, and money loving, increases his heredity, and weakens his divine impulses.

Miss Clara Mingers, superintendent of Detroit Kindergarten Training School opened the discussion of this paper. Said she:

"It seems to me that if the kindergarten pleads for anything, it pleads for the beginning. Let that beginning be right, and then there is not so much need for reformation later on. Nevertheless, the real beginning comes from its parents, long before it enters the kindergarten or the school.

The beginning right is simply the planting of the seed and nurturing it. The young child understands doing, though he, himself, is not able to do it in any way.

"One of the great cries of the mother, the father and the teacher, is for obedience. Over and over again the question is asked, 'Does not the kindergarten teach the child to obey?' 'Does not it think the child ought to obey?' It is a question of what you mean by obedience. How soon do you expect a child to know all about obedience? How long has it taken you to learn to obey? How many grown people today have not learned the lesson? Obedience is really one of the greatest of the virtues. A child, then, should be taught, just as early as possible to obey the law. The child who is taught to obey the law is taught the greatest of all virtues, true obedience. He should be taught to obey God's laws first, nature's laws second; man's laws he does not have to be taught, if he is taught the other two. 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' That must be taught while the child is still in his mother's arms. Over and over again it is repeated to the child, when he knows nothing about its meaning, and in after years he reaps in sorrow, because nobody explained to him that greatest of God's laws.

"Another law is, 'As a man thinketh in his heart so he is.' If the child thinks in an incorrect way, whether his actions are incorrect, he is a wrong thinker, and that great law of God's has not been made clear to him, and he is not so much disobeying the laws which his teachers and parents lay down for him, as he is disobeying God's law, because he is not thinking as he should. So these simple laws may be taught the children early in life.

"The child who is disobedient so many times, is the child who lacks courage, and a child should be trained to be courageous first of all. A child who can be free, and law-abiding, is surely obedient. The child who is constantly held down, when the restraint is taken away is not the obedient child, is not learning the great lesson which will be so great a help to him in after life. It would seem that the greatest thing any mother, or father, or teacher can do is to let him understand and appreciate these virtues, and to give him time."

Miss Eleanor Periam, of Saginaw, continued the discussion on the "Influence of the Kindergarten on Child and Home."

"Right living begins in the home," she said, "and a home life if it becomes a perfected fact to the child must have no element of discord in it. To give a child a perfect example of truth, a perfect pattern must be set before him. Children bring problems and more children, the greater the problems for no two children are alike. We may not hope to find one pattern or path of procedure for all the children to travel along that path, for they will not go. But with all the problems, how intensely real they make life, how the light and happiness shines out in the shade in the home of growing children.

"The first consideration towards a life of truth is the body. The first demand is the physical. To give to the world a truthful specimen of health, the child must be nurtured and strengthened so that the body will become a pure healthy habitation for mind and soul. It is often diet, clothing, temperature of the home, or carelessness one way or another that starts the child honestly or dishonestly in the world.

"The fear of punishment and the fear of being laughed

at has hindered many a child from telling the truth. I have heard mothers say 'Now don't tell father.'

"I think it is a lie to cover a soiled dress with a clean apron. It is the little things more than the great ones that tend towards untruth. To develop truth one must enter heart and soul and body into the whole mental, physical, spiritual life of the child. There must be companionship with the girls, comradeship with the boys. A child's dominant phase is feeling. Early impressions are most permanent, and after the mind has become filled with conceptions, it is hard to change the point of view. A child is never too young to be taught by example and precept. We often approximate the truth to children, to learn to know, to learn to do, to learn to be, are three factors towards the control of self—and self control is one of the greatest lessons truth teaches."

The discussion of Mrs. Hughes' paper proved so interesting that it was not easy to adjourn for the reception tendered the Congress that afternoon, but the opportunity to meet and talk with those in attendance was also appreciated.

The evening meeting was opened by Rev. L. Collinger, president of Detroit College, and after some music Dr. W. T. Bryan, president of Indiana University, was introduced and spoke on "Education by Occupation." Among other things he said:

"Every important occupation has been made what it is by an ancient guild whose history stretches back to the farthest antiquity. Every such historic guild of artisans, scholars, lawyers, prophets, whatnot, rose to meet some deep social necessity. In every generation those necessities were present demanding each the service of its share of the population,

MEAL TIME CONSCIENCE.

What Do the Children Drink?

There are times when mother or father feeds the youngsters something that they know children should not have. Perhaps it is some rich dessert but more often it is tea or coffee. Some compromise by putting in so much hot water that there is not much tea or coffee left but even that little is pretty certain to do harm. It leads to bigger doses. Then come the coffee ills.

It is better to have some delicious, hot, food drink that you can take yourself and feed to your children conscious that it will help and strengthen and never hurt them. A lady of Oneida, N. Y., says: "I used coffee many years in spite of the conviction that it injured my nervous system and produced my nervous headaches. While visiting a friend I was served with Postum but it was not well made, still I determined to get a package and try it myself and after following directions carefully the result was all that could be desired; a delicious, finely flavored, richly colored beverage. Since I quit coffee Postum has worked wonders for me.

"My husband who always suffered from kidney trouble when drinking coffee quit the coffee and took up Postum with me and since drinking Postum he has felt stronger and better with no indication of kidney trouble.

"You may be sure I find it a great comfort to have a warm drink at meals that I can give my children with a clear conscience that it will help them and not hurt them as coffee or tea would." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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A Pure Food Drink Has Great Sustaining Power.

The sustaining power of Postum Coffee when properly cooked is greater than most people imagine and it is well illustrated in the story told by a young Texas woman who says: "I almost lived on Postum Cereal Coffee for over a month and there was over a week I did not eat anything at all but just drank the food drink Postum and yet I grew stronger and gained weight.

"Our family physician examined Postum and decided to use it altogether in place of coffee. We all think it has no equal as a nourishment for the sick for beside being pleasant to the taste it is so strengthening. My father and mother have always been coffee drinkers and suffered all kinds of troubles from the coffee until about a year ago a neighbor was praising Postum and mother decided to try it.

"They improved at once and have drank Postum ever since and mother, who used to be bothered with nervousness and sleeplessness particularly, is in splendid health now. She says the change came entirely from drinking Postum and leaving off coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

demanding each the perpetuation of its guild. And because in the historic arts and crafts and professions mankind has spent in every generation all that it had of drudgery or of genius, it has won in them its whole estate. The fact that an occupation can teach its far-brought wisdom to the men of each generation makes civilization and progress possible. But this on one condition, that many of the people and some of the best of them, shall be able to make that occupation their life business.

"The millions that we have spent upon universities and high schools, the vast plant of buildings and libraries and laborators, fill the public eye with amazement. But all this is the husk of what has happened. The real thing is that these millions, this vast plant, these thousands of positions demanding trained men, have brought to life upon this ground the guild of scholars. We do not need any more to exhort men to become scholars. The spirit which was in Thales and Copernicus, in Agassiz and Kirkwood, calls to the Hoosier farm boy in its own voice, and shows him a clear path by which if he is fit he may join their great company. And if I am not mistaken, art, which has also been a guest, is ready at last to become a citizen. Why should it not? What is lacking? Yonder are the works of art and the men who know. Here are the youths some share of whom must by right belong to the service of art. 'The mission of society,' says Geddes, 'is to bring to bloom as many sorts of geniuses as possible.' And this it can do only when each sort of genius has the chance to choose freely of its own life occupation.

"However, as matters actually stand at present it is your good fortune to have a wide range of occupations among which to choose.

"It is no light matter to make the choice. It is to elect your physical and social environment. It is to choose where you will work, in a scholar's cloister, on a farm or in the cliffs of a city street. It is to choose your comrades and rivals. In a word, it is to elect for life, for better or worse, some one part of the whole social heritage. And if you are wholly willing and wholly fit, they can carry you swiftly in the course of your single life to levels of wisdom and skill in

one sort, which it has cost the whole life history of your guild to run.

"But there is of course no magic in merely choosing an occupation. If you do nothing to an occupation but choose it, it can do nothing at all to you. Wretched are they that hunger and thirst after nothing good, for they also shall be filled. Herein is the justice of God that whether you are a beggar's son or the son of Croesus, you cannot escape from yourself—you cannot bribe or frighten yourself into being anything else than what your own hungers and thirsts have made you.

"If a man flits from one curiosity to another, if for fear of being narrow and with the hope of being broad he forsakes every occupation before it can set its seal upon him, if he is through and through dilettante, jack-of-all trades, he is a man only less poverty stricken than a tramp. He has the illusion of efficiency. He wonders that society generally judges that he is not worth his salt, that on every battle field Hotspur curses him for a popinjay, that in every company of master workmen met for council he is at most a tolerated guest.

"There is another sort of man who will learn little in any occupation because he is wholly bent upon being original. The past is all wrong, full of errors, absurdities, iniquities. To serve apprenticeship is to indoctrinate oneself with pernicious orthodoxies. The past is as bad as anyone says it is, woven full of inconsistency and iniquity. We must escape it. We must fight it. And it is no doubt inevitable that there should be some who think that they owe it nothing but war.

"And yet, this is a fatally one-sided view of things. Is there one great man in history who gave to the future without getting anything from the past? Whether such a man have genius is the illusion of genius, it is his tragic fate to have the best that he can do lie far below the best that society already possesses.

"But now that we have told off these classes who will not learn, what society has to teach, we have happily left most of mankind, certainly I trust most of the youth who have submitted to the instruction of society thus far. And here I beg to have you discriminate between the work to which one gives his attention and the great swarm of activities, physical and mental, which are always going on in the background. Which of these two things is the more important. I do not know. They are both present in every waking hour, weaving together the threads of fate.

"It is, unhappily true that many good and useful men are forced by circumstances to work at one thing, while their hearts are tugging to be at something else. They have not chosen their tasks. They have been driven by necessity. This is the tragedy of drudgery, not that you spent your time and strength at it, but that you lose yourself in it.

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"I say that he, who holds himself grimly for life to a useful commonplace work which he hates, is heroic. It is easy to be heroic on horseback. To be heroic on foot in the dust, lost in the crowd, with no applause, that is the heroism which has borne up and carried forward all the work of civilization.

"You emancipate the slaves and the negro question still looks you in the face. You invent printing and then must say with Browning's 'Faust' 'Have I brought man advantage or hatched so to speak a strange serpent?'"

"You establish a new brotherhood for the love of Christ, and presently they are quarreling which shall be chief or perhaps hailing men to prison in the name of Him who came to let the oppressed go free. And you, yourself, for reward, will be filled with Everlasting Imperfect, which your eyes have seen and your hands have handled.

"For one thing, it is necessary that your calling at its best, should lay before you a program of tasks, the first lying definitely before you and within our power, the others stretching away into all that a man can do in that sort. This is no treadmill. This is a ladder, resting on the ground, stretching toward heaven.

"For another thing, you must delight in your work. Your heart and body must be in it and not tugging to be away at something else. You do not then deal out to each bit of work its stingy bit of your attention. You hover and brood over it, like a lover, and lavish upon it the wealth of uncounted hours.

"The sure consequence is that you are not doing the same things over and over and growing the same habits deeper and deeper. Habits cannot stand in this heat. They fuse and flow together. They are no longer chains. They are wings. They lift you up and bear you swiftly and joyfully forward.

"This is indeed the life of joy. You have the joy of efficiency, of doing the best you had hoped to do. And, if, the background of feeling and will in you is wholly right; if, by the grace of God, you have learned to work in delicate veracity, stern against yourself, loyal to the perfection whose veils no man has lifted; if the far vision of that perfection touches you with humility, mans you with courage, and makes you leap glad to meet the tasks which are set for you—what is this but entrance here and now into the kingdom of God?

An animated discussion followed Dr. Bryan's address.

The conference opened on Thursday morning by a chorus from children of Windsor and Detroit schools, which was finely given and much enjoyed.

Mr. D. O. Mears, of Albany, then spoke on the "Morals and Religious Education of Children in the Home."

"It was the remark of Crates, the Grecian poet and philosopher, 'If I could get to the highest place in the city I would thus speak; what mean you, fellow citizens, to be so indifferent to your children's 'true education! It is like being solicitous about the shoe, but neglecting entirely the foot that is to wear it.'

"The quaint Mark Twain has said, 'Training is a very important thing. The peach was once a bitter almond and the cauliflower is nothing but a cabbage with a college education.'

"Environment has unquestioned influence in the training of a child and it is in the home and at a very early age that the moral and religious education begins. Sons and daughters go forth to college or business life, meeting many temptations from which they have been shielded in the home and if the training has been in the direction of truth, nobility and right

and 'goodness made to seem the natural way of living,' the scales will turn in favor of the true and God-like.

"Some one has said, 'The home came down from heaven and is modeled after the Father's house.' Perhaps few homes actualize the beauty of this picture; yet the Creator intended the home to be a sacred place.

"A child is sensible to every influence surrounding it and the home atmosphere determines its development and growth as truly as the degrees of moisture and temperature determine the growth of delicate plants. Upon some happy homes the spirit of love and peace rests to such a degree that whoever crosses the threshold feels the warmth as from the beaming of the sun's rays. In other households, the lack of sympathy, mutual helpfulness and thoughtful consideration for the rights of each, causes a chill from which one is unable to recover. The moral influence in which a child dwells has more to do with his character and training than any direct precepts. As the atmosphere of the home is the most important influence in the early life of the child, what should be its nature? It should be suited to the development of a great soul, fitted to bring to its highest fruition the best in the child's nature. There is in every home a centre about which everything devolves, and the training therein depends upon what that centre is. If the word of God is the ruling principle in that home and recognition of the Heavenly Father's love and care is often made, if the Sabbath is kept in its true spirit, as a day of rest, worship and gladness, and if the parents, while inculcating certain necessary precepts are the embodiment of their own teachings, one may be sure of the benign influence of that home upon its inmates and upon the world.

"A lady once said to a clergyman, 'I have made up my mind not to place my child under religious instructions until he has reached the age of discretion.' The wise friend replied, 'If you, his mother, neglect the training of your child for good, the enemy of souls is not unmindful of his opportunities and your boy will have an early course of training in evil.' When someone said to Coleridge that children ought not to be prejudiced in favor of religion, the poet took him into a garden full of weeds, showing it as a spot not prejudiced in the spring in favor of flowers and fruits.

"One important influence in the life of the family is the home conversation. In the first years of his life the conver-

DOCTOR ON FOOD

Experimented on Himself.

A physician of Galion, Ohio, says: "For the last few years I have been a sufferer from indigestion and although I have used various remedies and prepared foods with some benefit it was not until I tried Grape-Nuts that I was completely cured.

"As a food it is pleasant and agreeable, very nutritious and is digested and assimilated with very little effort on the part of the digestive organs. As a nerve food and restorer it has no equal and as such is especially adapted to students and other brain workers. It contains the elements necessary for the building of nerve tissue and by so doing maintains an equilibrium of waste and repair.

"It also enriches the blood by giving an increased number of red blood corpuscles and in this way strengthens all the organs, providing a vital fluid made more nearly perfect. I take great pleasure in recommending its use to my patients for I value it as a food and know it will benefit all who use it." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

sation to which he listens is the child's chief medium of contact with the outside world and through it he gains a conception of the standards and ideals of the parents' lives. It goes without saying that the speech should be gentle, free from all sharpness or complaining and should never wound the sensibilities of our loved ones. Yet this is not all. The table topics discussed influence much the thoughts of the family. The members are separated for the day, but at the evening hour the father comes from counting room or office, the mother from household or social duties, the children from school or nursery and all gather at the family board. Is the talk of such a nature that it will be helpful and inspiring, bringing by wit and wisdom the family nearer to each other, is the evening meal a time for fault finding and gossip? The importance of sympathy and loving companionship in the home cannot be overestimated. Our children need more of the parents' interest and co-operation in their little plans, pleasures and aims. We surround them with every comfort possible and yet there is a need of the heart—a craving for more of the companionship of father and mother.

"An incident in the life of a certain wealthy and charitable lady has its lessons for us all. One morning her little daughter of twelve years, rushed into her mother's room as she was going out, asking that she would play one of her birthday games with her. Her request seemed trivial, and the mother answered rather sharply, 'Nonsense, Nell, it is board day at the hospital and I am very late now.' The eager light died out of the eager face and the child said sadly, 'I wish you would sometime have a day with me, mamma.' The lady in telling the story said the child's words cut her to the heart. She wondered if it were possible that in the performance of even important matters outside the home, she had neglected the one that should be first in her thoughts. There was much heart-searching that day and as a result the little maiden had ever afterwards a Saturday engagement with her mother.

"The ideal home is where both parents are consecrated to the service of God and are in agreement concerning the conduct of their home and the training of the dear ones under their care.

"In the rush and whirl of our busy lives, too little is made of the moral and religious training of the children in the home. The plea that we have no time for the assembling of the family at the altar for morning or evening sacrifice, brings the thought that we are then 'more busy than the Lord ever intended us to be.'

"I cherish a firm belief in child Christians. The home life may be such that the little one will grow up into the Christ-life, hardly knowing when the so-called conversion took place and will early take his stand on the Lord's side.

"A church mothers' association recently discussed the subject, 'How can we best secure the co-operation of mothers and teachers in the children's preparation of the Sunday school lesson?' Bible picture books, illustrated lessons papers and scripture calendars, seem to make in these days, the word of God more easily comprehended and enjoyed by the children. If the portion of scripture selected for the lesson was more generally studied and made attractive in the home circle, previous to the Sunday school hour, the teacher's word would be more helpful and conversion would more often result from the combined instruction of parent and teacher.

"Sabbath afternoon occupations form an important and fruitful topic. By a little wise previous planning on the part of the parents, a little more giving of themselves and their

time to the little people, the day may become one of pleasurable anticipation.

"The pastor and Sunday school teacher, however faithful, feel their work incomplete unless supplemented by wise instruction in the home. At his mother's knee, by his father's side, the child should be taught his first lessons of love and obedience to the Heavenly Father, his duties to others and the association of the divine element in the every day affairs of life.

Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the First Congregational church of Detroit, followed Mr. Mears. He said:

"There is one thing of which I am persuaded, and that is the real motive of all education to teach the boy and the girl that the great world is their friend, and to teach them to live in friendship with that world. Now, as a matter of fact, there are a great many homes, where the children are reminded that the world is their enemy, and that they must conquer the world, and must stand in a hostile relationship with it. But that is absolutely beginning at the wrong end. I do not believe that we can today bring our boys and girls up with

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"About eight years ago when working very hard as a court stenographer I collapsed physically and then nervously and was taken to the State Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln, Neb., a raving maniac.

"They had to keep me in a straight-jacket and I was kept in the worst ward for three months. I was finally dismissed in the following May but did no brain work for years until last fall when I was persuaded to take the testimony in two cases. One of these was a murder case and the strain upon my nervous system was so great that I would have broken down again except for the strength I had built up by the use of Grape-Nuts. When I began to feel the pressure of the work on my brain and nerves I simply increased the amount of Grape-Nuts and used the food more regularly.

"I now feel like my old self again and am healthy and happy. I am sure that if I had known of Grape-Nuts when I had my trouble 8 years ago I would never have collapsed and this dark spot in my life would never have happened. Grape-Nuts' power as a brain food is simply wonderful and I do not believe any stomach is so weak that it cannot digest this wonderful food. I feel a delicacy about having my name appear in public but if you think it would help any poor sufferer you can use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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proper relationship to the world unless we teach them that so long as they live in friendly relationship of purity, of sympathy, of love, with the world, that all will be well, but that whenever they transgress the law of friendliness with relation to the world, then clouds begin to gather about their own lives, and the powers of evil to show increasing strength in their own soul.

"There are three things which can be done for the moral and religious training of the child. The first is the discovery of the child to itself, the second is the developing of the child along those lines, and the third is the turning of the child over to its own world. Any idea of education which you may have, moral or religious, with relation to childhood, will be absolutely unsuccessful, until the ideal is met with warm, confiding personal love. I would take my chances with the child who had a thoroughly loving father and mother, even though that father and mother be ignorant of all modern ideas of child-raising, over against the chances of the child who had a father and mother who are most progressive in their ideas as to what is proper for the child, and still lacked that element of sympathetic love. There is nothing that will educate a child more quickly, more practically, than the idea represented by the life of the mother who loves with sacrifice, and the father who loves with manliness, and I would like to say just here that the time to make your boy and your girl understand that you believe in them absolutely and entirely, is just at the moment when that boy or girl is in a scrape. That is just the precise moment when your boy and your girl should be brought to the consciousness that 'Father and mother believe in me, in spite of me; Father and mother love me in spite of this.'

"Every child has a temperament. Three-fourths of the difficulty in rearing children is that the parents does not find that out. The parent undertakes to train a child without first discovering the temperament of that child, and what is the result? He loses his child. That old Scripture text: 'Train up a child in the way he should go,' has been fearfully interpreted in the hands of the average minister. We will find that the Scripture means to study that child of yours, and find out his temperament. In that lies the strength and weakness of his whole life. Find out what his ability is, what his bent is, find out what the temperament of your child is, and then discover him to himself. You train that little child thus in the way in which he should go, by his temperament by his ability, by his bent, and when he is old he will not depart from it. The discovery of the child to himself is the first great element in any moral or religious training. There are some children, friends, with whom, when they are derelict you can kneel down and offer prayer. There are other children when this is the most foolish thing a parent could do at that particular time. It is not a time when that child is moved or influenced by prayer. It simply goes to prove that the first parental privilege is to discover and develop the moral character which you have to deal with, and then develop the child. There is one great thing for religious people to learn, and that is that they are not to try to live above the world. They have got to live in it. There is nothing which so far circumscribes the influence of the ordinarily religious persons like the impression that there is something

about their faith which carries them so far above the world that they never get down to it. It is our business to live in the world in that spirit which is above the world. To develop the influence in the world which will minister to the upbuilding and enlarging of those spirits. This, as I said in the outset, is worth a hundred times more than mere cold instruction. I am enthusiastic on moral and religious training, but I am ten times more enthusiastic for inspiration for moral and religious training.

One of the most charming social features of the conference was the luncheon at the Cadillac. A table in the form of a hollow square was spread in a large and handsomely decorated room. Pink carnations and ferns made the table beautiful, and after a daintily served luncheon there were toasts and short and bright responses.

An address by Dr. M. V. O'Shea, of the School of Education, Wisconsin University, was given Thursday evening, which will be published later. The subject was "Education for Social Efficiency."

Friday morning was given to reports from committees. The consideration of these and state reports took so much time that the conference on child-saving work was more brief than had been expected. Mr. Frederic Schoff, who spoke on this subject, reported the outlook throughout the country in this direction, and showed encouraging progress in the work undertaken by the Congress to secure the enactment of the Juvenile Court and probation laws in every state, and the success that had attended the effort to interest other large and powerful organizations to co-operate in this work. The placing-out system, playgrounds, special schools, vacation schools, and manual training, were all referred to as important parts of child saving work, and the necessity for guarding children from temptation was also emphasized.

The meeting then adjourned.

The afternoon session opened with an invocation by Dr. Leo Franklin.

Mrs. W. S. Hefferan gave an interesting address on "Co-operation of Home and School," which we hope to publish in full in another number.

Miss Regina Heller, of the Detroit Normal Training School, and Prof. Laird, of the State Normal College, Ypsilanti, spoke on this subject also. Dr. David Inglis gave an interesting talk on "Children's Nerves," and Dr. James Fanson discussed "The Physical Condition of the Child; Its Relation to School Work."

Miss Alice Marsh, of Detroit, gave a wonderfully varied exhibition of "Manual Training in the Home." Many of the things had been invented by her, and she had been successful in keeping many boys and girls usefully and happily employed while out of school, who might otherwise have been in mischief. This attractive exhibition and demonstration of the work closed the session of the conference.

The president's report to the board of managers follows:

"The leadership of this great movement came into my hands in February, 1902, and it has been my earnest endeavor to carry it forward, and to strengthen it in every possible way.

"There have been many obstacles to overcome, but the infinite possibilities for usefulness in this Congress make it well worth while to stand firmly and faithfully by the work, and guide its early years through the pit-falls that beset every new movement before it finds itself, and adjusts itself to the practical work before it.

"The Congress came into existence, as we all know, with

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beautiful visions of the power of an enlightened motherhood to uplift humanity. To realize these visions, to harness the steeds, which will bear it upward to the ideals we have for the Congress, to build the foundations firmly and securely on which the beautiful superstructure may be reared has been the work we have had to do. Any enduring work has its beginnings under the earth, and in the dark and in the quiet the seed germinates, which years later in the form of the mighty oak spreads its branches aloft, and lives for beauty and use in the light and air of Heaven.

"For two years the Congress was supplied liberally with the means necessary to support the work. Office expenses, free literature, wide publicity were met by the liberality of Mrs. Hearst, while Mrs. Birney gave of herself, working ceaselessly to promote the growth of the work. After two years, probably with the idea that if the Congress had within it real vitality, it could stand on its own feet, their generous support was withdrawn.

The dues from memberships were not sufficient to carry

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on the office, the printing, and other expenses as had been done, and to adjust the work to the smaller income, and carry it forward has been a task.

"The vital purpose of the Congress was sufficient to bind together with strongest bonds the women who believed in it, and this reduction of income has been one of the obstacles the Congress has met and weathered, gaining strength and power with every year that passes, for the strength that counts in such a movement is the faithful support of earnest, fine women, who are of more value in such a cause than unlimited money could possibly be without this moral support and interest.

"One serious difficulty and real setback occurred in the change of corresponding secretary. The duties of this office are very arduous, and there are few women who would be able to give to it the time it requires. Mrs. Wean, who was elected to fill this office before her consent was received, was obliged to resign in July, and until November the executive board found it impossible to find a suitable person to take the office, and for months the added burden of the correspondence was laid on the shoulders of the president. Notices to chairmen of committees, correspondence of all kinds was much delayed in consequence of this, and it is my belief that the time has already come when the interest and growth of the work demands the service of a paid secretary, whose position should be a permanent one.

"Such a secretary could be profitably employed eight months in the year, and each year's experience would increase her usefulness in such a capacity.

"After much persuasion, Mrs. Grice was induced to accept the office of corresponding secretary, and after resigning her position as vice-president, she was appointed by the executive board, while Mrs. Wean was appointed as vice-president.

"The illness of the treasurer threw some of her work on the corresponding secretary, but finally the various officers assumed their duties, and now all is going smoothly in that part of the work.

"In December, Mrs. Rowland, of Chicago, accepted the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, and has taken hold of the subject with the determination to provide an income more adequate to the needs of the work.

"Dr. De Bey, of Chicago, has been appointed chairman of the Legislative Committee; Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York, chairman of Child Labor Committee; Mrs. E. R. Weeks, chairman of Literature Committee, and Mr. Hastings Hart, chairman of Committee on Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Children, and Mrs. D. W. Standrood, of Idaho, chairman of Domestic Science Committee.

"The executive board has tried to have different sections represented, while first considering the suitability of the person appointed.

"There have been offers from many publications to become the organ of the Congress, but they have not been accepted. In November the "Club Woman," which is the official organ of the General Federation, and of several other women's organizations, offered the Congress a page or more for its special use, and after careful consideration this offer was accepted for one year. The offer to publish a full report of the proceedings of the conference in the June number has also been accepted, and for ten cents a copy members can receive a full account of this conference.

"In May, 1902, Mrs. Mumford and I visited California, and at my request, the state organizer, Mrs. W. W. Murphy, of Los Angeles, arranged a meeting at the Woman's Club House

in Los Angeles, for those interested in the formation of a State Congress. We addressed the meeting, and a committee was appointed to form a state organization.

"In November the California Congress of Mothers and Child Study Circle was organized, having on its council two college presidents, and all the normal school principals, and with over forty clubs already belonging to it.

"The Arizona women were interested by us on this trip, and some good work is being done there by the state organizer, while correspondence has been carried on in Montana, and many other states in the furtherance of the establishment of parent associations, juvenile courts and probation system. In April, 1902, Mrs. Birney and I visited Baltimore, and organized the Maryland Congress of Mothers. I visited Massachusetts in March, 1903, speaking eight times before large organizations, and appointed a committee to organize a state branch in Massachusetts. Mrs. G. Stanley Hall is chairman of this committee, and there was earnest interest in having the work started there. I visited Connecticut in March and formed a fine club in New Haven, and good practical work is under way in the effort to establish a juvenile court system.

"I attended the Utah Assembly of Mothers in May, 1902, and was given the opportunity to understand the grave questions which are deeply agitating those who live there, and comprehend the gravity of the danger which should be understood in the East as well as in the West. I need not enter more fully into the subject here, for the report from Utah will embody the difficulties, which are of equal interest to us as to the residents of Utah.

"The deepest thought of the board should be given to the formulation of a wise plan of action to combat conditions which are such a serious menace to the homes and to the children of our whole country.

"During the year I have visited Chicago, Pittsburg, Easton, Harrisburg, Washington, Baltimore, New Haven, Worcester, Boston, Newton, Brooklyn, Salt Lake City and San Francisco in the work of the Congress, and have spoken many times for it.

"During the winter it has been my duty to lead the committee in Pennsylvania which has for the second time prepared and put through the Legislature the bills providing for juvenile court and probation system, and other needed provisions for child care in Pennsylvania. Five bills were prepared and presented to the Legislature at our request, and four trips to Harrisburg in their support finally won their unanimous passage, and having been signed by the governor, they are now laws of the state. The former bills which were passed two years ago were declared unconstitutional last February, so that it was fortunate we had prepared for such a decision by the presentation of new bills covering whatever flaws had been discovered in the former bills.

"The growth of the probation system is most encouraging, and the executive board, believing that no greater use for children can be performed than to ensure the highest standards for probation officers, has passed a resolution authorizing me to arrange special courses of training for probation officers and other workers with children in connection with some of the universities. Already, I have taken steps toward the accomplishment of this purpose, and feel encouraged with the reception given to the idea. Those who deal with hundreds of children should have all the skill and insight that can come only with a thorough understanding of physical and psychological development.

"Given service of this standard all over the country, and most of our children would be saved from lives of crime. The Congress will perform an inestimable service to the children of the nation if it accomplishes this which is a logical sequence of its work in furthering the establishment of the probation system everywhere.

"The printing and publishing of leaflets for the Congress is one of the important features of the work, and one which has been a source of outlay, for the literature of the Congress has never been self-supporting, as in the beginning much of it was free.

"The circular of information and aim and purposes must always be free, but the other literature should pay for itself in time. There is no fund for printing literature for free distribution, and the present board have made the effort to make this self supporting.

"If the valuable pamphlets issued by the Congress were advertised they would have a wide sale, I believe. It has been necessary to publish a second edition of the book list for mothers, and this has been revised and enlarged. A third edition of 'How to Organize Parent's Auxiliaries in Public Schools' has been published. A new edition of 'Circular of Information and Aims and Purposes' has also been published and all these are in steady demand.

"The Congress is the possessor of many valuable papers contributed by noted specialists, and I believe a compilation of these papers in book form would be very useful and of great value. If properly managed such a publication might yield an income.

"An encouraging feature of the year has been the friendly co-operation of other women's organizations in the special work of the Congress of Mothers. The devotion, self sacrifice and generosity of every woman connected with the National Board has won my gratitude, for each one has personally borne every expense of her office, and this has been no slight gift to the Congress.

"The scope of the work widens every year, and an organization which devotes itself to the exclusive interests of the child, and brings to every branch of its work the men and women who are specialists in their line is destined to wield a mighty influence on the coming generation.

"The work for childhood which the Congress is doing could advance more rapidly with larger financial resources, and the work is unique, never having been undertaken in the comprehensive broad manner in which our organization is carrying forward every interest affecting the best development of the child.

"Breadth of view, the best thought of the age applied to the life of every child, systematic steady work on special lines until success is assured on these points, then taking up other points needing work and persevering until something is accomplished will change conditions of childhood in a few years.

"The incorporation of the Congress with a national charter is important, and a committee should be appointed to attend to this and secure it before the next Congress. It is already chartered in the District of Columbia.

"Since the plan of state organization was adopted, each State Congress is responsible for the development of the work within its borders. The National Congress is therefore desirous to have strong, active organizations in every state just as soon as possible, and the board has within the past year done all that was possible to secure this result. It is, of course, necessary to have suitable leadership, or the move-

ment is not successful, and there are many states which are still awaiting the inauguration of our work. Whenever members of the board of managers can recommend women who would be valuable in this way, they should communicate with the president.

"Our best field for reaching the mothers is through the public schools, and just as rapidly as it is possible, each state organization should further the establishment of these parents' associations and link them in the chain or organized motherhood. Our ambition is to have a parents' club, child study circle, or mothers' and teachers' club in every school in the country. There must be some avenue by which we can reach the great masses of fathers and mothers, and there is no better one than in the public schools. Every state organization should therefore enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the state education as it is essential to the success of this important branch of our work. Every effort should be made by states to have the Congress work in schools presented at teachers' institutes and educational associations. I close my report with ever deepening belief in the great part that this organization will have in improving the national life, and with the hope that ere long every village and town in the land will be represented in the broad national movement to guard the interests of every child."

Mrs. E. R. Weeks, chairman of the committee on literature, gave an interesting report, showing that "it has organized a bureau of loan papers suitable for use in mothers' meetings and in parents' and teachers' auxiliaries, many of which are adapted for any literary club. There has been a steadily increasing demand for such papers from parents' and teachers' auxiliaries, because so many mothers of school children have neither the experience nor the time required for the preparation of useful discussions. She reported also the publication of a new edition of the pamphlet of instructions as to the organization and conduct of parents' and teachers' meetings, together with a list of several hundred topics for discussion in such meetings. Mrs. H. H. Birney has prepared a third edition of the book list for mothers. It has been carefully revised and brought up to date and cannot fail to be even more useful than the children's book list now in its fourth edition. forcibly demonstrated by the result of a brief incidental 'That there is a demand for such a list,' she said, 'was most forcible demonstrated by the result of a brief incidental reference in the Kansas City 'Star' to the fact that your chairman of literature had lists of books for mothers. Within two weeks there were several hundred requests for the lists. They came from Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Dakota, Kentucky, Canada, and many other unexpected states, and a large number of them indicated a deep felt need for something to make available the knowledge and experience which each woman possesses.

"Everywhere mothers are beginning to realize that the mere animal love with which heavenly kindness seems to flood the woman's heart at the sound of the voice never before heard, is not a sufficient guide for the most inexperienced woman in training a soul for its life work. Mothers are seeking to supplement an inadequate school training by recourse to books, and our book list is an attempt to give just the advice that the average mother needs in selecting helpful literature along the line of child training, both physical, mental and moral.

"It is not, however, only books on child training that the mother should read, useful as these are. Mothers need the mental stimulus, the broadened view and the added helpful-

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ness that comes from contact with great minds of all ages. In a talk on reading for children, Mrs. Birney says: 'Surely no one can estimate the deep moral character-forming-and-illuminating power of a really great book, how it melts to sympathy, quickens to righteous wrath, kindles to enthusiasm, fires the heart to high purpose, and stimulates all noble endeavors.'

"What an infinitely increased zest it gives to a child's school work to find that the mother has resources of information upon which she can draw to make his study, not easier, but more intelligent. It gives him a new impression of the lasting value of education, and inspires him to go and do likewise. I am often amazed to see how little use mothers make of what resources their reading of great literature has given them. They seem to draw a high wall between all that is great and noble in their mental stores, and the minds of their children, as if it could be of no use at all. Though the story of Leonidas is well known, it never occurs to them that it may be made to point a moral and adorn a very commonplace tale of duty in a poetic and forceful way. They may be familiar with the story of Midas and shadowy image of what it bodies forth, but never realize that Hawthorne's beautiful tale may be used to correct a growing tendency to greed of gold. They know the lives of Washington, Grant and Lincoln but never dream that their telling may have any relation to formation of character along the line of duty well done. Such things rightly told make for character more strongly than all the didactic teaching of morals that the world has ever formulated. Great literature is full of these life lessons, and they are couched in language which will shape your speech

into form to thread the thought and word of your daughter and your son and train them up in the way they should go, holding them therein so that they will not depart from it.

"Can it be that literature has no message for the mother or child? How can she, without it teach him to love what is good in literature and shun what is base? How can she give him sound standards of judging a book so that he will demand 'that it be strong and purposeful and clean,' and so protect him from the mass of dangerous writings that flood our news-stands and overflow into our yards and doorways, if she has not formed the same standards from her own reading?"

The reports of the education committee and other committees will be given in a later issue of the "Club Woman."

The board of managers met three times during the conference, for the discussion of business relating to the work. A badge was adopted which has for its centre the head of a little child, and around it on blue enamel, "A little child shall lead them—National Congress of Mothers."

Mrs. William T. Carter, of Philadelphia, Mrs. D. O. Mears, of Albany, and Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, were re-elected members of the executive board to serve with the president and vice-presidents.

Mrs. James L. Hughes, of Toronto, was appointed organizer for Ontario, Canada, and Mrs. C. J. Hunt, of Minnesota, organizer for that state.

Invitations were received to hold the next meeting at Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Chicago, but no action was taken, the decision being referred to the executive committee.

The following resolutions were passed by the board:

Whereas—Accumulating evidence shows that the practice and propaganda of polygamous marriage still continue in Utah and neighboring states and territories, and

Whereas—We believe that the character of women is debased under a form of religious fanaticism approving such practices, and that the result must be a degeneration of the home and the state.

Resolved—That we join with other women of the country in protesting against any measures which may tend to increase the power of the hierarchy which nourishes this evil.

Resolved—That in the doctrine of polygamy, as held and practiced in the Mormon church, we recognize a distinct menace to the homes of any country, and we commend the action of the Prussian government, which summarily dismissed Mormon missionaries engaged in making converts of its innocent and unsuspecting people.

Resolved—That we hereby tender our cordial thanks to the people of Detroit for their kind courtesies during the sessions of this conference. To the governor of the state of Michigan and to the mayor of Detroit for their cordial words of welcome. To the clergymen who have attended our meetings and aided our counsels with their helpful words. To the trustees of the Central Methodist church who gave their handsome structure for our use. To the children of Detroit and of Windsor, who opened our sessions with their charming songs. To Mrs. Emma A. Thomas, supervisor of music in the public schools, and to other musicians who gave of their gifts for our enjoyment. To those citizens of Detroit who brought their words of wisdom to our discussions. To the local newspapers and the Associated Press for reports of our proceedings, and to our hostess, the Michigan Congress of Mothers, and the mothers and teachers of Detroit for the cordial welcome they have given us to their hearts and homes.

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"Oh, for a seat in some poetic nook,
Just hid with trees and sparkling with a brook!"

Leigh Hunt.

MEGAPHONICS

BY x x x
THE EDITOR

PRESIDENTIAL nominations are in the air. The whole world of men and women is busy with the problem "Whom shall we elect?"

In the one case it is the presidency of the United States that is in question, and in the other the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It all depends upon the point of view as to which may be regarded as the most important!

¶But there can be no argument on the subject of Presidential qualifications. Leadership, either in the man or woman, requires the same combination of characteristics, more forceful in the former perhaps, as it has to deal with more forceful issues, but otherwise of general similarity.

¶In the long list of qualities necessary to the successful president, it is hard to say which is the most important. One without the other would be useless, but the combination makes the perfect leader.

¶To have convictions and to have the courage of them would seem a first necessity. Confidence is only inspired by the strong. The hero who has to be kept up on his pedestal by the strength of others will topple sooner or later. Though all the world withdraw, he must still stand upon his own feet in such firm self-reliance that those who will not follow must at least admire!

¶To strength we must add honor, honorableness and high ideals, righteousness and trust. Thus far, the gifts are God-given! It is this part of the president that is born, not made, but upon this foundation a very necessary and very pretty edifice can be built.

¶Tact—the great word that means so much and is so hard to define, before which the most threatening storms of human emotion vanish into thin air—is indispensable, especially to the woman president. The soothing word, the courteous reply, the kindly sympathy and the timely silence—all these may be included in the trite little word, and still, the half has not been told. Without it, a president possessed of extraordinary mind and dominating force may be successful—with it she can not fail.

¶Impersonality is also a necessary requirement. One may be self-reliant, but not self-conscious. Egotism, egoism, and every other ego must be wiped out, laid aside, forgotten. To be the incumbent of a high office, and to hold that office in trust

and with honor, without any thought of personal aggrandizement, and without forcing the personal note any further than is absolutely necessary to guide harmonious elements to a safe conclusion, is to be beloved, honored and exalted.

¶*Exalt thyself and thou shalt be humbled. Forget thyself in thine effort to do the right thing and up thou shalt go into the high places.*

¶As the present first lady of the land, club land, is about to retire from office, the necessity is upon us to elect her successor.

¶Unlike the president of the United States, the General Federation President cannot be installed in her official home and there await the homage of the States. She it is who must carry her dignities with her, and not only give sympathy, encouragement and advice to her followers, but take it to them as well, even though it be to the furthestmost corner of the nation, provided it be a federated corner.

¶The honor is great, but the duties are likewise great, and, as we have seen, the requirements even greater, so it behooves us to pause and consider well, that we make no mistake, and that we confide the scepter of power into the right custody.

¶Fortunately the type described in the foregoing paragraphs is not extinct. Rare she may be, but still a few women possessing all the attributes of leadership are to be had and from the number we must choose our next president. It would, indeed, be a gratifying state if we could all think alike, and unite upon one candidate. Believers in the millennium could then be almost certain that it had arrived!

¶But it is safe to say that we will not unite. Instead, we will have a healthy, harmonious conflict, and come out of it loyal and true to the Elected One. No matter which standard we may follow en route to the polls, on our return, with the result of the election known, we will come back a united body.

¶The contest will be dignified and stimulating, for Dame Rumor has it that two very desirable and admirable candidates are in the field, both fitted for the high office and both worthy of it. To have two women qualified to be at the head of an organization composed of several hundred thousand women is

indeed to be blessed with an *embarras de richesses*. ¶If we could only prevail upon the friends of the Other One to name her for First Vice-President now and for the Presidency *in* two years, then might the General Federation *rise* up and call itself fortunate indeed! Then would there be a spectacle of united enthusiasm never to be forgotten in the annals of club life.

¶This appears to us to be a delightful solution to an embarrassing situation. To be the First Vice-President of such a great organization is to be so near the top that the intervening space is hardly

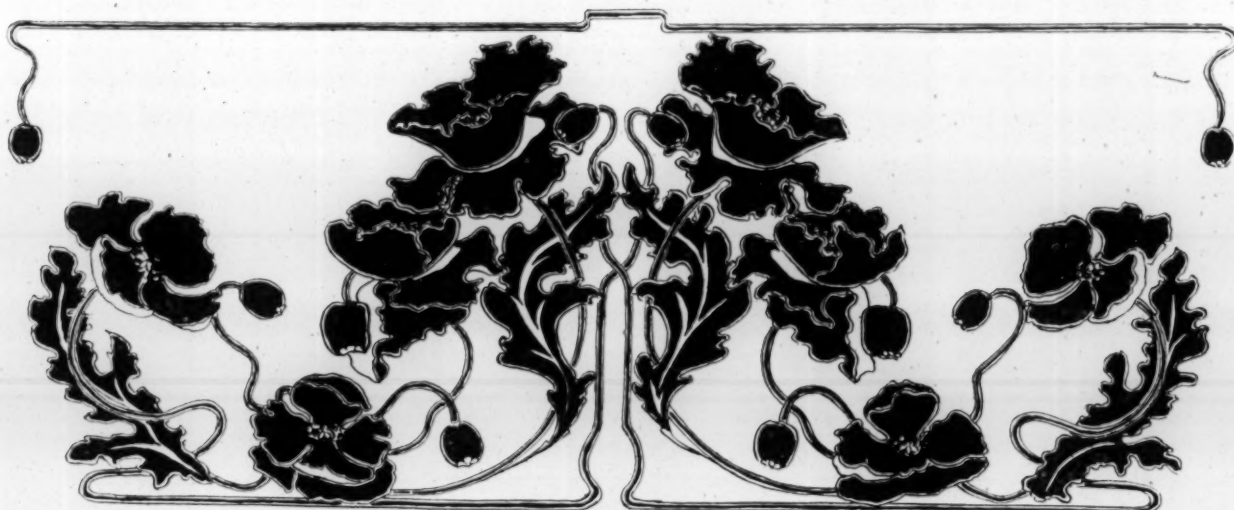
worth considering, and what a relief it would be to the admiring friends and loyal supporters of both candidates. Well may we sing with the poet,

"How happy would I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

¶But, in any case, the General Federation has cause for self-congratulation, for, whichever candidate is elected, we will have a President fitted in every way for the high office and worthy of the most earnest, active and faithful support of all club women.

The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill,
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command.

WORDSWORTH.



The Song-Dower

Minnie Ferris Hauenstein

With wing uncertain as the flight of bird
Whose cadence soars beyond the ken of sight,
So comest thou Oh! phantom of delight
Freighted with lilting thought and measured word.
Deep in the soul's dark cavern, all unheard
A lyre awaits thy touch, so deftly stringed
Its answering melody is straightway winged
When o'er its heart thy burning airs are stirred.

Fair mystery, which haunts—caresses oft
Yet, stabs my soul with an insistent fear
That in the hush of some hour, dimly soft
The last faint music of its flight I hear.
No keen ill could fanged Fate make mine
Than to forswear me thee, Oh! gift divine.



Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley

The Spirit of Life in the Wheels

IN OUR National Museum at Washington, mingled with strange relics of Indian aborigines, battle flags honored for their tatters, trophies of victory, and princely gifts from foreign lands, may be found the crude models which form the record of our great national inventions. Were the Museum an American temple dedicated to the value of the practical arts, it would be unrivalled in containing Morse's model for the telegraph, or the sewing machine, the locomotive, the telephone, the trolley.

The poetic imagination of Science alone can discern in these quaint, awkward models the germ of the mighty revolution they accomplished. They represent dynamic atoms of the human brain reproduced in tangible form, divine sparks of energy to aid the world's progress.

All mechanical inventions follow the same course: an experimental form, receiving incessant addition and elaboration which conceal the original by their multiplicity. Then is evolved a final product, every needless detail eliminated, a machine composed of indispensable parts, simplified to perfection for their purpose.

Wheels within wheels, gyrating with ceaseless rapidity, may be evidences of force and growth, but overbalance the organization which creates them.

The woman's club has grown from the unicellular idea of two or three gathered together for congenial study into the wonderful department clubs, which transact a yearly volume of business equivalent to fill a statesman's year book.

The General Federation Editor is acquainted with one club—there may be others similar to it—whose members take first rank in the realm of books and current literature. For years the club so far resisted the ordinary system of club routine and club officers that they had no elected President. Conservative as these women are, they have found themselves carried along the stream of circumstance, and that in order to do their willing share of associated club work they must consent to have a few officers to represent them in the mighty host of clubs.

The Biennial of the General Federation is the *summum bonum* of this complex method, as the synopsis made in State reports present it.

Numerically, these statistics are overwhelming.

Each Biennial Report gives an increase of figures and facts that show club work is leaping forward splendid in force, it remains for the great Seventh Biennial to bring forth higher results in concerted action among all Organized Womanhood.

One of our most eminent Ambassadors at the Court of St. James estimated it required fourteen years of work toward that aim, to transform the American colonies into the United States.

The fourteen years of the General Federation are nearing their completion, and by the magnificent energy and fidelity of the forty State Federations have attained an equilibrium of unity which is the highest allegiance to "Unity in Diversity."

The mighty symbol of the Biblical prophecy seems the most adequate description of our General Federation—the great Wheel set round with glowing Eyes. Continually the Wheel turned whither it would go, but ever the steadfast Eyes were on the alert and brought all things within their scope of vision. Naught could be so small but that one vigilant eye would see it, the universe itself was not so great, but the multiple eyes could focus it.

Our great Wheel is the General Federation made up from the States, our penetrating Eyes are the single clubs revolving round the forward-driving center. The dust of years is blown aside by the impetuous force of the Wheel, and women recognize themselves at last, not only as single eyes, but as able by the motion of the Wheel to see every aspect.

The Biennial of 1904 is itself the focus for all eyes, and must rise to the full height of its responsibility. In many States the wider practical insight into questions of child labor, illiteracy, and philanthropy has resulted largely from the impulse of the last Biennial. There seems to be great good gained, but by gigantic effort, and in isolated sections. Unless other questions of equally vital import come up at this Biennial, let all eyes center now upon these stupendous problems. In which event, before the fourteen years of our Biennial years are complete, no child under the American flag will be stunted by overwork, no illiterate adult have the right to the franchise, and every weary worker find the stimulus of human sympathy. Then will we attain the completion of the prophet's vision:

The Spirit of Life was in the Wheels.



Remnant Counter

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette
First Vice-President General Federation



NEVER grow into the mental habit of answering the eternal "Why" with only the feminine "Because," leaving the unsolved problem sticking out in the air.

Women-citizens, we are with or without the ballot, and it is true of women as of men, the quality of citizenship depends upon the character of the individual and the intelligence of his or her action.

Lest we lose sight of the riches of all grace, let me remind you that the power we are all seeking is that for which we began life, and the one thing with which we will leave life—the power of character. Character, the dynamo of the world, is through all this strenuousness, the reactionary blessing.

"Littleness" of individual clubism is a danger always to be recognized, while the greatness of individual club personality is a quality to be cultivated. As in the individual, so in the club—"He that would be greatest among you let him be the least." We must learn to lose local life, that we may find it again in a larger and more enduring work.

If we were our own grandchildren we would realize what a factor we are today in the world's onward march, but, as we are not, it may be wise sometimes for us to sit with our grandmothers, and as we sit and rock and knit in calm serenity—such as this busy day and crowded hour rarely gives—ponder what is life's highest value in all its relations and what are its best possibilities.

Why you are a member of a half-dozen clubs is a question that no one should attempt to answer but yourself, and your answer should be for the same reason that you have a half-dozen gowns instead of one—because you can afford it—afford it in time, in money, in expenditure of effort, in the equation of home and home relationships with outside interests.

When the girl begins to comb her own curls, her troubles also begin. It snarls for her and so do life's problems. She also tries to fasten up her dress in the back about this time, and the things which she cannot see and cannot reach are her greatest troubles. I fancy that is the reason why women all their lives worry so much about things that have passed, that are behind them—their troubles began at their backs.

The story of a woman's life! It would be a most courageous man or woman who would undertake to interpret this most interesting embodiment of innocence and wisdom—of child and motherhood—of mouse timidity and lion courage—of clinging-vine dependency and Jeanne d'Arc leadership—of love-demanding and man-worshipping creature—of this finale of creation. Woman! not the afterthought, but the climax of all life, has ever been not only the inspiration and the downfall of men—the distraction of angels—the puzzle of all creation, including herself—but has also been the God-crowned in the Divine Motherhood of salvation which came through the Divine-human Christ, her son, for the human race.

Every time a woman goes to her club she should return to her home a better companion for her children—"the best fellow on earth, you know"—a better comrade for her husband in the fullest and truest and freest sense of "comraderie"—a better home-keeper—which is far more than being a housekeeper. If somewhat of these betterments have not been added to her life, there is something wrong with the club or the woman.

Through the various sections of this great club life, woman has come to herself. In the department for broader thought she has learned that "Years know more than books." In the section for "business methods" that "There are three things necessary in business—knowledge, temper and time." And the study of the "elimination of the personal equation" has brought her to the heights of "Not my right and your duty, but your right and my duty." Selfish, self-seeking, emotional, tangent women there will always be so long as they have such very human fathers, but the composite club woman of to-day is the gracious, home-loving, humanity-loving, thoughtful, patriotic woman-citizen that is a large factor in our nation's leadership.

Speculate as you will, how long this woman's agency of betterment and progress will last as a potent and active factor of the times, nevertheless, it is a vital part of the wave movement of evolution that began with time and will close with eternity. It was not "man-made," so man cannot stop it, it it was God-impelled, and he will not.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Dimies T. Denison

Iowa Federation

President, Mrs. T. J. Fletcher

UNDER the leadership of Mrs. T. J. Fletcher, of Marshalltown, the Iowa Federation is enjoying a most prosperous year. The new president has strengthened the organization in many ways, and inspiration and enthusiasm do not lag in any department. The I. F. W. C. has reached its sixth biennial period and the organization now numbers 305 clubs, representing 170 towns.

Iowa club women have been interested this year in two important legislative measures. A Child Labor Law and the creation of a Juvenile Court. The need of a law prohibiting child labor has long been recognized, and early in the present biennial period a committee was appointed to bring the matter to the attention of the Iowa General Assembly. The committee chosen to represent the Federation in the matter was a very capable one, and its members were indefatigable in their efforts to obtain the necessary legislation. Club women were asked to cooperate by writing the senators and representatives from their various districts, and it was thought that the bill, which had been carefully prepared, could not fail to become a law. In spite of good work of the committee, however, the measure was defeated, its failure being due to a misunderstanding of the real intention of the proposed law.

The legislation asked for in connection with the creation of a Juvenile Court has received more favorable consideration, and such a law will undoubtedly be passed. The measure has been in charge of Mrs. Isaac L. Hillis, president of the Iowa Congress of Mothers, an organization which is affiliated with the State Federation.

The various standing committees of the I. F. W. C. have been active this year in many ways. The Library Committee has requested clubs to make up reference libraries to be loaned to other clubs through the medium of the Iowa Library Commission. This suggestion has been well received, and Council Bluffs and other towns are planning to send such libraries to the Library Commission for distribution in the near future. The interest of Iowa club women in all forms of library extension

is well known. The legislation which made possible the State Library Commission and Traveling Library is due to their efforts, and the remarkable success of the library extension movement in Iowa has entirely



MRS. T. J. FLETCHER

justified their faith. There is constant cooperation between the Federation and Library Commission, and they are mutually helpful. Of the many towns in Iowa in which handsome library buildings have been erected during the last two or three years, there are few where the club women have not been interested in securing the building, and, with few exceptions, have decorated and made attractive the interiors. Many of the libraries waiting to be installed in these new buildings have been organized and carried on by the local clubs, and the gifts of Mr. Carnegie, as well as those of her own generous citizens, are nowhere more appreciated than in Iowa.

The Art Committee of the I. F. W. C. will soon send out a traveling loan exhibit, which will be used by local clubs not only to raise money to place good pictures and casts in the public schools, but to stimulate interest in school decoration.

The Extension Committee, which has become an important factor in the Iowa Federation, has been unusually active this year. Many district meetings have been held, and are found to be of great value in



MRS. J. G. BERRYHILL

bringing together neighboring clubs, and in keeping them in touch with the State organization. District chairmen report that part of the success of these district meetings is due to the presence of the State President, Mrs. Fletcher, who attends whenever possible, and does much by the inspiration of her presence and addresses to make those in attendance understand the value of the Federation to the individual club.

A new standing committee has been added to the Iowa Federation this year, known as the Club Program Committee. This committee stands ready to assist clubs in preparing courses of study, will lend from a large collection of University Extension syllabi and club year books, and will aid in preparing reference lists. This committee is making an earnest effort to encourage thorough and systematic study among the study clubs, and is making a strong plea for the specialized program, which outlines a single subject for study during one club year, as against the haphazard, miscellaneous program which invariably results in a confusion of ideas. That the work of this committee is appreciated by the clubs is evidenced by the demands made upon it, which have been heavy from the start.

Iowa club women are happy over the selection of Mrs. J. G. Berryhill, of Des Moines, to give the address of welcome at the unveiling of the G. F. W. C. memorial tablet at St. Louis. Mrs. Berryhill was the first president of the I. F. W. C., and the Iowa Federation was the first to join the General Federation. At the request of the Iowa Louisiana

Purchase Commission, a woman's auxiliary committee was appointed by the president to represent the Federation. This committee has assisted the commission in many ways, and has prepared as an exhibit, a collection of books and music by Iowa authors and composers. An exhibit of the work of Iowa artists will also be made. The members of this committee will act as hostesses at the Iowa Building during the Exposition.

HARRIET C. TOWNER.

Woman's Club of Birmingham, Alabama

My dear Madam Editor:—

I hope a great many club women from the North and East will come to the educational conference at Birmingham, April 26, 27, and 28.

No better season in the Southland could tempt you, no richer section naturally, could invite you, no more wholesome and cultured people could welcome you.

You would find the Woman's Club of Birmingham at work on the problems that engage your activities, modified by local conditions.

You would see the negro, in the kitchen, the butler's pantry, the chambers, or on the driver's seat of the carriage, is no problem, but a happy well-cared-for domestic—while the negro vagrant here and there is the possible devil that idleness makes immoral, and whose presence requires enactment of protective legislation and sometimes protective action.

You would find our gardens abloom in April, and if you would stay long enough and travel far enough into our backwoods you would discover the reasons that underlie many things now incomprehensible.

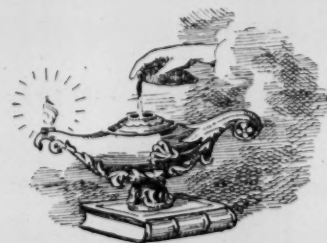
Our committee on publication are Miss A. K. Walker, of the *Age-Herald*, Birmingham; Mrs. J. M. De Cottes, of the *Advertiser*, Montgomery; Mrs. Irwin Craighead, of *The Mobile Register*, Mobile; Mrs. Kate Hutcheson Morrisette, of the *Montgomery Evening Times*, Montgomery.

Any of these will gladly answer any questions, and all of them will give you the hand of fellowship when you come.

Cordially,

March 15, 1904.

KATE H. MORRISSETTE.



Maine Federation

President, Mrs. Emma Dow Armstrong



MRS. EMMA DOW ARMSTRONG, PRESIDENT MAINE.

THE Mid-Winter Meeting of the Maine Federation presented an excellent program which, combined with the large attendance of interested club women, made the twelfth Directors' meeting a success.

Fairfield is an ideal place for such a meeting, and the members of the Dial, The Clionea, and Past and Present Clubs were untiring in their efforts to make our stay agreeable. The Gerald Hotel, as headquarters, was filled with the brightest and brainiest women of the State.

The morning session begun at 10:30 o'clock with the President, Mrs. Emma Dow Armstrong, in the chair. Mrs. Anna Sargent Hunt, of Augusta, acted as Recording Secretary in the absence of Mrs. E. P. Grimes, who holds that office.

After prayer, by Mrs. E. S. Taudberg, of Gardiner, the roll-call announced two clubs admitted—the Dirigo Circle, Lewiston, and the Renaissance club, of Gardiner. One hundred delegates were present and forty clubs represented.

The greeting from Mrs. Fannie L. Mayo, President of the Dial, Fairfield, was a cordial welcome to the Federation. Mrs. Armstrong, after responding, made her address as President, which was, as usual, a womanly, concise and suggestive message to the clubs.

Referring to the advance made by the clubs in

altruistic spirit, she spoke of child labor laws and their needed reform, quoting from authorities in this department, urging interest in this one connection. Maine has sufficient legislation and ample laws which, if not obeyed, may be enforced. All departments of our work were touched upon in Mrs. Armstrong's address, and work of special clubs, the Educational and Industrial Union, and department clubs, especially noted. Civic improvement, with its needed impulse and excellent work accomplished, claimed similar attention.

Manual training and domestic science were discussed. The Literary Union of Androscoggin County, in Lewiston and Auburn, were endeavoring to introduce domestic science in public schools. Art and music were not forgotten and received their fitting tribute.

Concluding, Mrs. Armstrong said: "It has been said 'there are thousands who can make a fortune, where there are hundreds who will take the pains to rear children; to consider that the most important thing in life is the launching of human beings on life's stormy seas, girt with self-control, self-reliant, trustworthy, strong and true.' This is what we are trying to do—to equip the child with knowledge and fortitude to do battle for himself or herself in life's hard places. To be well born, well bred and well read is better than to inherit millions and to no one, in this day, is an education an impossibility."

With a tribute to our State University and other colleges, Mrs. Armstrong asked each club to cultivate some special field of practical work.

Reports of committees followed this address.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jewett-Butler, recorded 115 clubs, two added since the October annual, and a membership of 4,121. Letters innumerable are received asking "What is necessary to become a member of the State Federation?" Also concerning our work in Civic Improvement, and reports received of work accomplished in towns.

Our connection with other State Federations is pleasant and profitable and questions from other States show interest in our Library Commission, Arts and Crafts, and general altruistic work. This interest seems greater "because we have lifted the anchor from the harbor of self and cast it into the sea of another's needs."

Our Federation is asked to unite with other societies, of men and women, to hold a conference of Civic improvement workers to discuss the feasibility of forming a federation of such workers and to make a "more attractive and beautiful Maine."

THE CLUB WOMAN was introduced and reports requested from all clubs for this excellent magazine of genuine club interest. Asking that each member constitute herself a committee for club extension, the Secretary closed with these words: "Harmony dwells among us a familiar friend, and the influence of the Maine Federation is an important factor in our State. Remember that *influence is responsibility*."

Miss Gertrude S. Weston, Skowhegan, Chm. Reciprocity Bureau, reported the department growing in usefulness. A new list of papers and lectures has been issued, valuable to all clubs.

Mrs. Lizzie Jewett-Butler, member of Maine Library Commission reported: "It was eminently fitting that this report should be made with enthusiasm in Fairfield, as Miss Connor, of this town, was the woman who inaugurated this idea in the Federation and worked with zeal for its establishment."

There are now 137 traveling libraries, with a circulation of 6,850 good books in communities where they are most needed. The commission is composed of Prof. A. J. Roberts, Colby College; Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, Bates College; State Librarian L. D. Carver, Augusta; Mrs. Kate Clarke Estabrooke, Orono, and Mrs. Jewett-Butler, of Mechanic Falls. The members are in touch with every library in Maine and are doing excellent work.

Lists of Maine books and books by Maine authors will be published and a committee appointed to formulate plans for institutes to be held in convenient places to aid librarians of the small libraries.

The Federation has accomplished many, many good things, but nothing which means more to Maine than this work for a higher and better class of reading for all. . . .

Mrs. Mary H. Hall, Waterville, reported as General Federation Secretary. Miss Louise Coburn, Skowhegan, reported excellent work accomplished by the Forestry Committee, calling attention to our established Chair of Forestry in University of Maine, the class of 15 under Prof. Spring, doing field and laboratory work.

Delegates to the Biennial were elected as follows:

Mrs. G. D. Armstrong, Lewiston, Pres.
Mrs. Lizzie Jewett Butler, Mechanic Falls, Sec'y
Mrs. John D. Lord, Biddleford.
Mrs. Olaf Taudberg, Gardiner.
Mrs. George C. Frye, Portland, Vice-Pres.
Mrs. E. S. Osgood, Gardiner, State Parliamentarian
Mrs. J. A. Palmer, Portland.
Miss Nellie Marston, Monmouth.

ALTERNATES.

Mrs. Caroline L. M. Johnson, Waterville.
Miss Gertrude Weston, Skowhegan.
Mrs. E. P. Mayo, Fairfield.
Mrs. C. M. Day, Gardiner.
Mrs. Kate C. Estabrooke, Orono.
Miss Elizabeth R. Hobbs, North Berwick.
Miss Martha W. Fairfield, Saco.
Miss A. M. Wilson, Bangor.

Mrs. DeGarmo, Portland, presented a plea for the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, to hold their meeting in Portland, June 15 to 22, inclusive, and this splendid work received hearty endorsement from the Federation.

A committee of three appointed by the Chair, will frame an amendment to the constitution regarding time of service for committee members, presenting it for action at annual meeting. Mrs. Arthur Curtis, of India, and Miss Grace Perry, Dean of Colby University, were introduced and spoke entertainingly.

Promptly after dinner the President sounded the gavel for the afternoon session.

The reports of Miss Hamilton, Auditor, Mrs. I. B. Mower, Waterville, Treasurer, showed a balance of \$283.96.

The letter from Hon. W. W. Stetson, State Supt. of Schools, was taken from the table, and the matter of joining in a call with other organizations for a conference of Civic Improvement workers energetically discussed.

It was decided that the Federation would send interested delegates, but preferred to have the call come from the School Improvement League and clubs like the Twentieth Century Club, Bangor, and Civic Club of Portland, already organized along these lines.

Prof. O. F. Lewis, of Maine University, spoke enthusiastically of the conference, expressing much pleasure in the coöperation of the Federation for Civic Betterment.

The Educational Committee having charge of the afternoon session, Mrs. Charles P. Flagg, Portland, Chairman, gave a fine paper on educational work, showing the work of the Educational Committee since the beginning and its broadening and widening horizon. Mrs. Flagg dealt with all the problems confronting the Educational Committee in an able, concise and spicy manner, and the lively discussion following showed the good impression which this report made on the audience.

Civil Service Reform was treated in three wonderfully able papers by women of the Literary Union of Portland. Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, President of Maine Suffrage Club, being in Washington, Mrs. Frederick Houghton read her address. Mrs. Merritt Coolidge, member of Portland School Board, and Mrs. Flagg presented papers full of invaluable information.

Suffice it to say that civil-service reform was presented more clearly and fully than ever before to a Maine audience.

The Parliamentary Drill conducted by State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Etta S. Osgood, was spicy and laughable, as well as instructive, giving oppor-

tunity for breezy discussion upon proper methods of dealing with parliamentary points.

Important resolutions were adopted in favor of the bill for "Preservation of the Calaveras Big Trees," presented by Miss Coburn, and concerning Child Labor, presented by Mrs. Flagg, and complimentary resolutions and thanks to Fairfield Clubwomen, the Press and the Railroad.

The Question Box, conducted by Mrs. Geo. C. Frye, Vice-Prest., brought out many lively and interesting facts and was a feature of the afternoon. Questions regarding courses of study, literary, scientific, artistic, school and town betterment, were all discussed. The Consumers' League, school savings banks and many other matters of general interest were touched upon in this "Calling Dame Truth up from the well with the windlass of many questions."

The Lawrence Library was open for delegates, who were received by Miss Frances Kenrick, Librarian, and Miss Addie Lawrence, daughter of the donor.

The church decorations were pine and yellow daffodils and added a pleasing note of color and odor to the sessions held in the Baptist Church.

The Gerald was a scene of beauty when the evening session convened in the gorgeous hall.

Music of rare excellence was furnished by Miss Gwendolin Wilson, of Fairfield, in vocal selections, and Miss Tolman, a young artist of rare promise, gave piano solos with skill and excellent technique.

Then came the rare treat of the whole session when Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason, of Augusta, gave her wonderfully interesting talk on "The Women Beloved of Goethe." Her admirable style, her pleasing personality, her keen perception of the inner life of the Goethe whom we all love; her delicate presentation of her subject was admired by all, and Mrs. Nason held the closest attention of her audience.

After dealing with her subject of Goethe's myriad of loves in a manner which won the admiration spoken and silent of every hearer, Mrs. Nason exhibited a rare sketch by Goethe and a copy of a valuable portrait of Goethe as a Greek God by a celebrated artist. This closed the best mid-winter session of the Maine Federation, and already plans are maturing for the "Best Annual" in the autumn.

LIZZIE JEWETT-BUTLER.



Boxwood

Pungent, trimmed and sylvan,
All redolent—severe—
I see a misty garden
(Perchance e'en through a tear)
There in the glinting Springtime,
A robin friend and I
With Dolly-Belle as hostess,
Would dine 'neath bough and sky.

The boxwood smelt so spicy,
The sun ne'er shone so bright—
I often longed to linger
Until the moony night,
'Cose then I knew wee fairies
From 'neath the boxwood crept,
And in the April moonlight
Danced while us children slept.

Robin flew off Southward
And dolly broke apart—
But the fragrance of the boxwood
Perfumes a woman's heart!

CHRISTENE WOOD BULLWINKLE.

Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs

President, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath

DR. ALICE H. LUCE, Dean Department for Women, Oberlin College, and Chairman of the Educational Committee for the Ohio Federation Women's Clubs, at the last annual convention



MRS. SAMUEL B. SNEATH

of that body said: "There is no subject so worthy of study as woman, consequently nothing arouses greater enthusiasm than the meeting with these grand interested ones of our sex. Your brain, your heart, your very soul will overflow with the interchange of thought—the love-feast of ideas—and you will return with the determination to do and dare anything in the name of or for the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs."

Dean Luce expressed what each club woman felt as she returned to her own club at the close of the convention. Such a program as was presented at that time has never been equalled by any previous effort of this splendid organization. It has been well stated that it was a "brain symphony." The progress of the Federation in numbers and influence is phenomenal. Today the Ohio Federation pays a larger tax to the General Federation than any Federation affiliating with that learned body. Enormous onward strides have been taken by the federated clubs in Ohio in educational, domestic science, and civic improvement affairs. In this wonderful impetus too much credit cannot be given to those

noble spirits whose province it was to draw and outline the dream that has given Ohio this splendid federation.

Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, Mrs. George Lincoln, Mrs. James A. Robert, Mrs. William P. Orr, Mrs. James R. Hopley, the beloved President, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath and others not less worthy are names that Ohio club women will never cease to revere, and which have ever played a conspicuous part in the club history of our State—names which time and distance will only serve to throw into strong and grand relief. If the Ohio Federation outranks many another State in prominent club leadership it is due to the fact that inspired statesmen-like women are its ancestors.

Mrs. Sneath, prominently connected with the Federation from its birth, is now carrying forward the ideals which the instigators of the Ohio Federation movement forecast. In no way is it possible to better express the motives which have ever guided those who have faithfully and patiently carried out these highest ideals than through the address given by Mrs. Sneath at the last convention. This address has met with such favorable comment both at home and abroad as to indicate that it will be of interest to the great body of club workers.

Among other things, Mrs. Sneath said:—

"A race shall rise no higher than the quality and character of its women.

Each century of human history is marked by certain events, certain characteristics which leave their influence on future ages. The wonderful advancement made in the intellectual life and endeavor among women, is one of the most marked attributes of the past century. Prior to this time there was but little to foreshadow the great influence woman was to exert in the history and development of the race. With the drawing of the twentieth century her horizon has been extended, until now there is seemingly no limit to her aspirations or her enlarged field of endeavor.

Yet, woman has always had her place in the world, even though she may not have received just recognition. Ever since the beginning of the human family she has been a factor in the affairs of life. As the mother of the human race she has in a measure been responsible for every advance in civilization; in every age and every clime she has had her full share in the world's strife, its sorrows and its joys.

While the affairs of life are everywhere affected by woman's influence, that influence cannot be used for greater ends than in the promotion of educational interests. This is an age of education.

The world concedes its importance. Our civilization is distinguished by the variety and amplitude of its educational facilities. We, as a nation, stand unprecedented in our claim that every man, woman and child shall not be dependent on a higher class of society; that the masses shall not be kept in ignorance; that each individual may win a place for himself. With this as our ideal and aim, education continues to be our greatest problem.

There can be no question as to the value of work as an essential element in education. John Milton sounded the keynote when he wrote more than two hundred years ago: "Upon some minds education takes no hold unless connected with *doing*. If to the curriculum of science there could be added a curriculum of *doing*, few pupils would be found incapable of intellectual education." The training of the hand along with the training of the mind, is one of the greatest safeguards we can provide for our youth. The skilled hand should be the serviceable ally of the educated brain.

The need of such education has led to the call for manual and industrial training which shall include practical teaching of domestic science in all its phases. The necessity for the latter is apparent when we consider that half the income of the average American is spent for food. When we have an education that shall include a knowledge of food values, of proper clothing and shelter, then we may expect less adulteration; less poorly made furniture and wearing apparel. The only way to get pure food laws and protection from base imitations of all kinds, is to provide an education which will enable the purchaser to know when "things are not what they seem."

Another question of vital importance which confronts us today is that of child labor. More and more we hear that in the great world struggle the nation which does not hold up a high standard of industrial labor will descend in the scale of intelligence; that the nation which permits and encourages child labor, is drawing on its capital; that the nation which allows its industrial people to become weakened is using up its future forces.

The fact that our American products have a world-wide market is proof that we have a laboring class superior to that of any competing land. If we are to retain our industrial supremacy, we must guard the efficiency of labor. The number of children employed in various gainful occupations has more than doubled in the last decade. We have watched with sympathetic interest the progress of the child labor movement in Georgia. The club women of the South are united in their efforts to wipe out this blot on their civilization. They have even now rescued twelve thousand poor children from the noisy looms and lint-filled atmosphere of

the cotton mills. What a grand work to have restored these unfortunate of God's little ones to the freedom and innocence belonging to childhood!

While the pathetic accounts of these tiny workers in the large cotton mills of the South have aroused our indignation have we not overlooked similar conditions in the North? Have we bestowed sufficient attention upon the child-labor problem in our own State? When we find that Ohio has sunk in the last ten years, from third to fourth place in the percentage of those who between the ages of ten and fourteen can read and write, is it not time for us to sound the tocsin of alarm and inquire into the cause?

There is scarcely any industry that does not employ child labor. Why should small children be made to do the work which might be accomplished by mechanical contrivances? Many industries illustrate the fact that when employers have found themselves debarred from such help the almost immediate result has been the introduction of machinery to facilitate the work. It is to our immediate interest that we recognize that this problem involves not only the welfare of the youth themselves but that of the State. The early employment of children is not likely to result in the best class of men and women. Child labor is one of the social evils which may be most easily remedied by efficient legislation. Shall we not then use our influence toward extending our present prohibitive laws and improving those regarding their enforcement?

The necessity for the appointment of women as inspectors of factories where women are employed should be further recognized. They, as well as men, should have a part in overlooking and controlling conditions under which women and children are laboring.

In view of what has already been accomplished by the O. F. W. C. what shall we say of the future? That there are still further and still greater achievements, and, since they exist, they are to be attained. Each year sees a broadening and expanding in our many departments of activity, but in our haste to be doing, and to keep up with this feverish, rushing age, let us not forget one thing, namely, *to live*. In our zeal we are apt to overdo, and, consequently, are in danger of losing that quiet and repose which makes life beautiful. A club president, who is a busy home maker as well as a wise club leader, recently said: "It may be that we have too much excitement, too much unrest and worry in our lives, but I do not believe it is the result of too much work."

In our effort, then, to do our share of the world's work we should remember to be calm in our endeavors and restful in our successes. We must not be so strenuous that we are in danger of losing sight

of the relative values of life, placing the fever of accomplishment beyond home, friends, health and happiness, those highest and best gifts of a wise Providence that can never lose their value."



Mrs. F. R. PERSONS

Mrs. Persons, whose photograph appears herein, is the charming and efficient President of the Toledo Sorosis. She has just been re-elected to the office which she has filled with such marked ability, and under her strong guidance the Toledo Sorosis will doubtless continue to progress.

Palmetto Club of Daytona, Florida

President, Miss Amelia Potter

THE Palmetto Club is the second in size in Florida. It was organized in 1894, federated 1896. Its beautiful emblem, the palmetto leaf, on a yellow silk banner, will probably be recalled by the delegates of the Denver Biennial. The club has sixty-eight active, twenty-four associate, one honorary, a total of ninety-three members. The honorary member is Mrs. Julia E. Higgins, the beloved first President of the club. Our President, Miss Amelia Potter, is about completing her second term of office; she is a resident of Westerly, R. I., a D. A. R., and the grace and dignity with which she has presided have preserved harmony in our ranks.

The club is cosmopolitan in character, many of the members coming from different States and retaining

their membership in home clubs, Daytona being a tourist town.

The three departments of the club are those of Philanthropy, History and Literature, and Educational, each having its chairman, and being responsible for one day's program in the year book of the club.

The Philanthropic Department, under its efficient leader, Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, has for three years done a truly philanthropic work, viz., the instituting and carrying on of two kindergartens for the children of the colored people in Daytona.

I quote from Mrs. Thompson's yearly report: "We have two kindergartens, one in each end of the town, two teachers (colored) are employed in each school, with an average attendance of twenty-five pupils in each location. The work is flourishing and we think productive of much good. Six hundred dollars have been raised and expended the past year.

"Being incorporated, we own property to the value of eight hundred dollars, free from debt, and we feel that it is a work required of us by our Lord."

The History and Literature Department has traveled far, from China's distant shore to volcanic Mexico. Their leader, Mrs. M. De Cantillon Williams, meanwhile snatching moments and writing a Chinese story entitled, "Filial Piety." This story she afterwards dramatized, it being published by a New York firm, and it was successfully put upon the stage, raising a substantial fund for the local Library Association, and afterwards used by the Jacksonville, Florida, Women's Club to assist in raising funds for their new club-house. The play is well adapted for club use, and admits of beautiful stage setting and costuming. This year the department presented a Mexican comedietta by the same author, again achieving a financial success.

The Educational Department, under Miss Kathryn Thorp, has striven in every possible way to advance educational interests along broad and progressive lines in the public schools of Daytona and its sister town, Seabreeze on the Halifax. Hoping to start free kindergartens, efforts were accordingly made, but it was soon realized that public sentiment here was not yet sufficiently awakened, and mothers' meetings have this year been held to establish coöperation between the homes and schools, and educate public sentiment to the value and need for a proper foundation for education among the youngest pupils, in kindergarten work. A scholarship was also obtained in the Kate Baldwin Training School, of Savannah, Ga., for a young girl in Daytona.

We have had lectures and addresses by out-of-town and local speakers, and music has claimed a due proportion of our time.

The Palmetto Club has given financial aid to the Florida State Audubon Society, thereby becoming a

sustaining member. A local secretary has been appointed, and colored charts and literature on birds procured for the public schools.

Each year a reception to our gentlemen friends has been given, and fine musical talent has lent itself to the entertainment of our members at different meetings.

Our motto, "Why stay we on the earth unless to grow?" should be, and I think is typical of our ideals, but as Mrs. Croly has said, "Ideals are not stones in the streets, but stars in the sky. We cannot wear them on our breasts, but we can reach out and upward to them, always striving to grasp them."

CLARA W. RAYNOR,
First Vice-President.

Woman's Club, Tucson, Arizona

President, Mrs. Mary P. Black

The Woman's Club of Tucson, Arizona, had a small beginning in the year 1892. The first step toward an organization of women for the purpose of undertaking club work was taken at that time, when the Current Events Club was formed, but no formal organization effected. The club had ten members, who met for the purpose of systematic reading and discussions. This club continued its meetings for about a year, when it was abandoned for a time, it being understood that the work would be resumed the following year.

This marked the first epoch of club work in Tucson, but it was not destined to die out entirely, for in the fall of 1894 some of the members of the original club were included among those who organized The Literary Club of Tucson. Like its predecessor, it flourished for a time and eventually gave way to a new Current Events Club, which effected a formal organization by adopting by-laws and electing a president and other officers. This took place in the year 1896, and the organization of that year has continued unbroken down to the present time.

The Current Events Club became the Woman's Club of Tucson in the year 1898, when there were twenty-five members on the rolls. The total membership of the club at the present time is fifty-nine, and Mrs. J. A. Black, a member of the original organization, is its president.

By reason of the fact that Tucson is the seat of the University of Arizona, the Woman's Club has the advantage of the use of the library of that institution and the assistance of its president and professors in the club work. The course of reading, study and subjects for the papers for the year 1903-1904 was prepared by the Professor of English Literature in the University of Arizona. The course of reading

and study for the year 1901-1902 was "Holland and Its Peoples"; for 1902-1903, "Uncle Sam in the Orient"; for 1903-1904, the club is considering "Comparative American Literature."

On several occasions the Woman's Club of Tucson has arranged lectures by professors at the University of Arizona and others which have been open to the general public and have proven an attractive feature of the club work. The Committee on Civics has given special attention to municipal improvement, accomplishing much good in that line, and all feel that the work has been profitable to the individual members of the organization.

The Tuesday Club, Sacramento, Cal.

The first upon the membership list of the Tuesday Club, is the name of Mrs. L. R. Dray, for to her ever-receptive mind appeared the vision of the Tuesday Club, and the glory of its future possibilities. With her, to think was to act, and, following the gleam; it led her on until she touched and awakened a few responsive mentalities, who were glad to follow her leading, and, lo! like the pebble cast into the pond, the circle widened until today it touches the shores of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. A coal from off the altar of inspiration, this thought and vision of Mrs. Dray's kindled a flame that has become an illumination, always glowing and ever radiating its beams of benefit and pleasure, not only to the club members, but to the entire community.

Organized in 1896, the charter membership comprising seventeen women, each one a willing worker and responsive student, the club struck the keynote of its lifework in doing good to its own members first, in order that it might learn to do good wisely to others; its objects: "To form a recognized center for social and mental culture; to further the education of women for the responsibilities of life; to encourage all movements for the betterment of society, and to foster a generous public spirit in the community." Following along these lines, the club has gained in power, and its membership is now three hundred and fifty, with a waiting list. Thus we have moved onward in the march of club life.

Wisconsin

The midwinter meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs was held Tuesday, February 9, at the Hotel Pfister, in Milwaukee, the President, Mrs. Brown, with her usual care for the interests of all, having called it the day following the annual meeting of the State Consumers' League in order to enable out of town members of the Board to attend both meetings. The Wisconsin Federation has a Consumers' League

Committee and several prominent women of the State hold official positions in the two organizations. This union of interests augmented the pleasure of both gatherings, as the Consumer's League was handsomely entertained at luncheon at the Pfister by the Milwaukee League, President Mrs. James Sidney Peck. An evening meeting was held at which an inspiring address was given by Jane Addams, and a group of songs was delightfully rendered by Mrs. Fred Page Tibbitts.

The business meeting of the Federation Board demonstrated the fact that all lines of Federation work are being carried on with systematic vigor and that especial interest is shown in the work of the new committee appointed this year, that on the preservation of landmarks.

Chairmen of Library and Literary Reference committees report that there is a constantly increasing demand for additional reference libraries and study outlines.

Mrs. Charles S. Morris and Mrs. Henry M. Youmans are actively engaged in arranging a Wisconsin club exhibit to be made in the Department of Social Economy at the St. Louis Exposition.

A smaller number of district conventions has been held this year than last, presumably because of the near approach of the Biennial. One is now projected for the Third District to take place at Dodgeville in April under the able leadership of Mrs. Gorst, District Vice-President.

The next annual convention of the Federation will be held at Marinette in October, Miss Holcombe, of Fond du Lac, having charge of the program.

LUCY E. MORRIS.

Kansas Club News

The ninth annual meeting of the Kansas Social Science Federation will be held at Emporia, May 3, 4, 5, 6. Sessions will be short and papers strictly limited to ten minutes, by the federation parliamentarian and timekeeper, Mrs. Emma E. Foster.

The club women will be the guests of the city federation of Emporia, whose president, Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, was first president of the State Federation.

A reception at the Elks' Hall Tuesday evening will open the sessions. The addresses of welcome will be given by Mrs. Wooster, on behalf of the city federation, Mrs. William Allen White for the city. The educational department of the program includes Mrs. E. R. Nichols, wife of the Pres. Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, on "A Symmetrical Education;" "Ideals in Education," Mrs. Helen R. Estey, Salina; and Prof. Henrietta Calvin, of the Agricultural College, upon that institution and its relation to Kansas.

Mrs. C. O. Knowles, of Topeka, chairman of Art Committees, has invited Mrs. C. W. F. Dassler, Leavenworth, member of the Kansas Commission



MRS. CORA G. LEWIS, President Kansas State Federation.

for the St. Louis Exposition, to tell what Kansas will do at the exposition.

The civics department, under Mrs. R. S. Black, Ottawa, will present a paper by Miss Ethel Essex on "The Value of Individual Effort in Municipal Affairs."

Mrs. J. M. McCown, a very popular club woman of Emporia, chairman of literature, will have charge of an evening program when Miss Marsland, of the State Normal College, Emporia, will give a short address upon the "Literature of the West." Miss M. Louise Jones, of the Normal School, will give "Creole Life." Mrs. Kate A. Aplington, Vice-President Kansas Social Science Federation, will read a Creole sketch.

Mrs. R. P. Murdock, Twentieth Century Club, Wichita, chairman State Federation Music Committee, assisted by Mrs. L. R. Wright, chairman of local music committee, has prepared a fine musical program for one evening. "Music and Myth of the American Indian" will be given by Mrs. Frank P. Strong, Kinsley Woman's Club. The address will be illustrated by Miss Josephine Hills, of the Kinsley Fortnightly, who will play some compositions by Arthur Farwell.

Miss Jo Shipley Watson, one of the finest pianists of the State, will take part in the program.

During a fraternal hour, following the music, the presidents of the other State organizations—the Women's Relief Corps, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Daughters of the Revolution, and the Suffrage Society—will give five minute greetings. A number of other distinguished women will be the guests of the city federation. Among them will be Mrs. Doré Lyon, editor of *THE CLUB WOMAN*; Mrs. Pennybacker, of Texas, and Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, ex-State Librarian of Kansas, who has been abroad for a year. Her greeting will be "The Message of the Old World to the New."

The city federation of Emporia will give an Arts and Crafts exhibit in one room of the M. E. church in which the meeting will be held.

There are two other standing committees—Science and Philanthropy. The programs for these departments are not yet prepared, but, as they are in charge of two of Kansas' most capable club women, are to contain something fine.

A country club hour will be one of the features of the federation this year. A number of fine country clubs have been organized.

A CLUB WOMAN AT THE EXPOSITION

Mrs. Noble Prentiss, one of Kansas' most loyal club women, will be the hostess of the Kansas Building at the St. Louis Exposition.

Her loyalty to everything that would further the welfare of Kansas, and particularly of Kansas women, has been a constant inspiration for many years.

Her work in connection with the Forest Park Chautauqua at Ottawa has done much toward making it rank next the "Mother Chautauqua of New York. All Kansas club women rejoice that the hospitality of the State building at St. Louis will be dispensed by one whom they love.

The Year Book of the State Federation contains this greeting from Mrs. Prentiss to Kansas club women:—

"The World's Fair Commission of the State of Kansas have erected a State building in the Exposition grounds at St. Louis at a cost of \$30,000 and will furnish it in keeping with the idea of a beautiful club home."

There are to be no exhibits in the building except a loan collection of paintings and rare bric-a-brac, to show the artistic taste of Kansas.

It is the desire of the commission that the people of the State enjoy the fine home prepared for them; that it may become a social center where our people may meet each other and the people of other States and countries.

To further this plan of the Commission, I wish to invite the cordial coöperation of the club women.

We believe in Kansas, her resources, agricultural, educational and mineral; may we join hand in hand in showing to the people of the world the fine personality of Kansas' richest jewels—her people."

CORA G. LEWIS.

Kinsley, Kansas.

Wednesday Club, St. Louis, Mo.

President, Mrs. Washington C. Fischel

A STUDY of the growth of the clubs in our large cities reveals a distinct law of development. However much it may try, no club can form itself exactly upon the model of another. Each must grow according to its own environment. In the very nature of things, a Saint Louis club must differ from the Chicago, Denver, or New York clubs, the dominant qualities of each city receiving emphasis in the growth and development of the club. One need not be surprised, therefore, to find conservatism and caution the dominant notes of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis. It is the largest, and one of the oldest clubs of the city, yet its membership is now limited to 375, the original number being 100. In order to preserve the unity of the whole, it has enlarged itself from time to time in an exceedingly cautious manner, never taking in at

any one time a greater number than could be easily assimilated.

Perhaps this is the reason the charter members still dominate the whole, giving the club a reputation for solidity of intellectual attainments and ripeness of judgment in practical affairs which the newer members modestly disclaim for themselves but loyally accept for their elders. Two-thirds of the original members are still active workers.

Among these members now prominently before the club world, because of the preparatory work for the next Biennial G. F. W. C., are Mrs. Washington E. Fischel, President of the Wednesday Club and 1st V. P. of the Local Biennial Board; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, President of the Missouri State Federation and President of the Local Biennial Board; Mrs. Dwight Tredway and Mrs. John Green,

Vice-Presidents of the Wednesday Club; Miss Cornelia Fisher and Miss Tower, Secretaries of the Local Biennial Board.

Of the ten successive Presidents of the club, eight have been charter members.

At the time of the inception of the Wednesday Club, there was a scholarly coterie in St. Louis which gave to the city a distinctly literary atmosphere. The men of this group have taken distinguished places in the world of letters and of education. The women were the founders of that small club which in 1890 took form as an active social institution known by the name it now bears—The Wednesday Club of St. Louis.

Article 3 of its incorporation is its horoscope: "The object of this association shall be to create and maintain an organized center of thought and action among the women of St. Louis, and to aid in the promotion of their mutual interests in the advancement of science, education, philanthropy, and art, and to provide a place of meeting for the comfort and convenience of its members." It has well fulfilled the intention of its founders as thus set forth, and the Wednesday Club rooms, during the social hour after any literary meeting, are a veritable clearing-house for nine-tenths of the philanthropic organizations of St. Louis. One is constantly running into informal committee meetings, or hearing snatches of the business of this or that Board, for the club is indeed mother of the majority of these organizations. When the club in its natural evolution entered upon that class of work which may be considered as purely disinterested, it displayed its usual caution. It did not waste time in agitation, or trying to reform things which were not at once reformable, but did the work which came to its hands quietly and naturally, educating public sentiment to accept new ideals. It has never deviated from its unwritten law which is to initiate and nourish its practical undertakings, until a wider scope, a broader field of operation naturally results in a widening influence so that the fullgrown project having been well nurtured is prepared to take on a separate existence as a new corporate body.

During the money panic of 1893, members of the Wednesday Club organized the Emergency Aid Association. It was organized to extend not alone temporary relief in cases of dire need, but personal sympathy and help toward securing work, without the delay and publicity incident to the larger charity organizations whose work covered a longer period, and to which in due time these cases, if necessary could be referred. It has remained seemingly inert, but at all times ready to respond to any urgent call. Its work during the cyclone was most effective in preventing pauperizing influences, and in later years it has protected the

dupes of money-sharks by assuming their debts and forcing settlement on more equitable terms.

The Art League is another product. It has placed in the public schools of St. Louis photographs of masterpieces in architecture, sculpture, and painting, and contributions to its fund have come from every class and every part of the city either in money or valuable reproductions of the best art work of past or present periods.

As early as the autumn of 1892, it entered the mind of a member of the Education Section of the Wednesday Club that there was a crying need for work among the little children under legal school age (six years) in the poorer districts of the city, and a kindergarten was opened under the auspices of that section. In the spring of 1894 the Kindergarten Association became a corporate body. This action was taken with the hearty approval and coöperation of the club and in harmony with its policy. The Under-Age Free Kindergarten now numbers five schools in various parts of the city. The North Broadway Social Settlement also owes its existence to the Educational Section of the Club. Its evolution took it into the club at large and from thence into the larger field only made possible by a separate organization enlisting the interest of a larger portion of the community.

The idea of a Vacation Playground for the children of the crowded districts of St. Louis originated in the Social Economics Section of the Wednesday Club in the spring of 1900. The project has grown from one small playground with 500 children to seven playgrounds with an enrollment for the summer of 1903 of between three and four thousand. St. Louis is the only city that has a playground for the exclusive use of colored children. The playgrounds are now maintained by a separate board on which the various clubs of the city are represented.

The first traveling library in Missouri was formed in this club. It also appointed a Committee on Industrial Work that investigated local sweatshops and child's labor problems bringing much valuable information to the club, and educating public opinion to demand a mitigation of existing evils. Municipal interests, such as active participation in smoke abatement, pure water supply, medical inspection of schools, street car service, bill posting, and civic improvement generally, have received fair and suitable consideration in the club as well as active support.

Delegates are sent to conferences of Charities and Corrections. Close and friendly relations are maintained with local clubs, a Reciprocity Day being a part of the calendar of each year. The club is also patriotic, *i.e.*, it celebrates now and again Founder's Day, when we glorify past, present and future active workers.

The study work of the club is carried on by six sections: Art, Current Topics, Education, History and Literature, Science, and Social Economics. Each section contributes the program for one general meeting during the year. A Special Program Committee supplies for days not otherwise provided. The club as a whole meets on alternate Wednesdays. Four meetings each year are reserved for regular club business. The club has lived its life in the community naturally and quietly with an honest enjoyment of all that comes to it, and active participation in all that makes for right standards. It has never reached the stage of masterly inactivity, nor the more deadly one of self-satisfaction or glorification.

Just at present the influence of environment is

very much in evidence. The Wednesday Club has thrown open its doors to the wives of World's Fair officials, the Army and Navy list, and foreign commissioners. The scene presented in the club rooms during the social hour is truly cosmopolitan. The Chinese and Japanese women are having an opportunity to study the American club woman at close range, and they really seem to like her.

The club will keep its rooms open during the summer and anticipates the great pleasure of entertaining the various organizations of women that meet in St. Louis during the period of the Exposition. At the head of this list is the Biennial meeting of the G. W. F. C., and the present time is one of great activity in preparation for this notable event.

Grand Rapids Federation Clubs

President, Mrs. Kate MacDonald



MRS. KATE MACDONALD

The March meeting held in the South Side Club-house. Topic, "The New Military Law."

Mrs. Mary E. Green, Wednesday Woman's Club, read and explained the "law." This was then discussed by Mrs. Lorraine Immen, Alsbic Club; Mrs. Turner, Grand Rapids Woman's Club; Mrs. Simmonds, Equity Club; Mrs. Mary E. H. Coville, Belding Woman's Club; Mrs. Pennell, Burton Heights Club, and others. The annual meeting will be held in the L. L. C. clubhouse June 1, 1904.

West Side Ladies' Literary Club

President, Mrs. D. J. Felker

This club was organized in 1875, and is the second oldest club in the city and often called the twin of the Sheldon Street L. L. C. It has a beautiful club-

house, large membership, and its president is now serving her second term as vice-president of the Michigan Federation of Clubs. Looking over their outline of work for 1903-4, the topics are Current Literature in American, French, Russian, German; Science and Education; Arts and Crafts Societies, etc. Club motto:

"Learn as if to live forever;
Live as if to die tomorrow."

Alsbic Club

President, Mrs. Mary J. Leathers

Nine years ago seven ladies met in the library of Mrs. Lorraine Immen, ex-president L. L. C., and founded the above club, using the initial letter of each surname to form the club's name. Its meaning being art, literature, science, biography, ideal club, circle; its motto: "Be noble in every thought and deed"; its colors red and white; its monogram, the rose combined with a mystic letter "A" found in Austria at the home library of a Russian princess. No papers are allowed and its main topics never change. Every member comes prepared to discuss the topics. Assisted in organization the State Federation and G. R. Federation. The founder is Mrs. Immen, Honorary President.

The Eaglesfield Literary Club

President, Lulu Dickinson Savidge

The Eaglesfield sends greetings to THE CLUB WOMAN.

The founder of this club, Mrs. Elizabeth Eaglesfield, a well-known attorney-at-law, has had success crown her efforts of nine years ago, and many "white days" have gladdened the lives of the little band of mothers and home makers who meet every Friday at homes of the members. An attractive year book is issued each year. They have a song

book composed by Ella Carpenter Gibney, the club poetess, and Mrs. Stiles Leonard, deceased. Topics: Good Literature, Current Events, Leading Questions of the Day, etc. Thirty-two active and four honorary members.

Grand Rapids Woman's Club

President, Caroline H. Wright

This club was organized thirteen years ago and was a strictly literary club until, four years ago, the members became interested in industrial and economic questions, and, through their efforts and in their clubhouse, the Michigan Consumers' League was organized in May, 1900. This club sustained a scholarship in the U. of M., giving financial aid to Humane Society Children's Home, Rescue House for Women, improved education methods, municipal reform, assisted in establishing kindergarten in public schools, influenced the choice of members of the school board in the ward where their clubhouse is located and have kept a woman on said board for seven years. A large membership of 200 and a beautiful club home known as the South Side Club House.

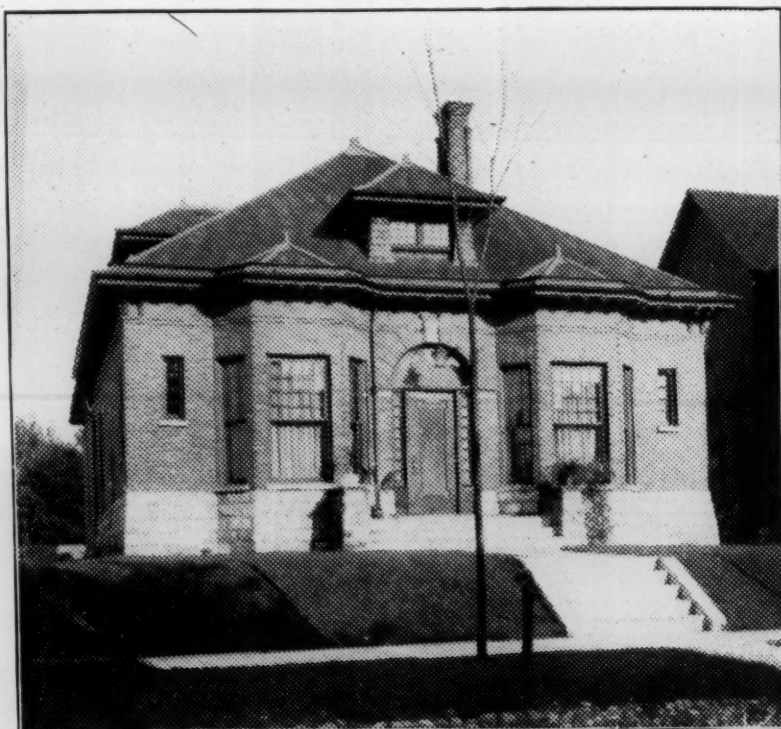
Burton Heights

President, Mrs. Kate MacDonald

This infant of the G. R. Federation is not two years old, yet they have a civic and education day every month, and are eager to follow in the steps of older clubs and intellectual advancement and all things which help toward higher thoughts and true life. From the first, have shown a deep interest in

municipal beauty and art and civic reform. The president writes us: During the first three months, Mrs. S. D. E. Calkins secured the services of Hon. Chas. A. Garfield, president of the State Forestry, who told the club how they could add to the beauty of our city; of Hon. Wesley W. Hide, who instructed them in promoting civic reform; also a valuable paper, by Mrs. M. E. H. Coville, of Belding, on "Municipal Beauty." We are students in promoting the betterment of municipal conditions and trying to learn how to perform our part.

MISS CAROLINE H. WRIGHT.



SOUTH SIDE CLUB HOUSE.



MRS. MARY E. COVILLE.

The Mutual Improvement Club

President, Mrs. Ella F. Ward

This club organized eight years ago with a membership of twenty-five. Topics this year for discussion are History, Art and Literature, Science, with special days, Flowers and Birds. Social, as well as literary, after each program, refreshments and a social hour enjoyed.

Belding Woman's Club

President, Mrs. C. D. Ellis

Founded March, 1895, in the parlors of Mary E. H. Coville, wife of the pioneer physician of the Silk City, and at her call; joined the State Federation in 1897 and the G. R. Federation in 1901. Special days are a feature of this club. Its members are interested in municipal art and beauty, consumers' league and all leading questions of the day.

During the absence of the president, who is spending the winter in Colorado, the club is ably presided over by its vice-president, Mrs. Mary S. Barnes and Miss Avis H. Coville. A club song, composed by its founder, is sung at each meeting.

Valley City Club

President, Mrs. S. B. Tibbits

Organized in 1898. Club motto: "I think; therefore I exist."

Ladies' Literary Society of Ada

President, Mrs. Libbie McNaughton

Organized 1897. Club motto: "The End Crowns All."

Lake Odessa Woman's Club

President, Mrs. Fannie Weber

Organized 1898 with a membership of twenty-five active and three associate members; federated with the State Federation 1901; with G. R. Federation in 1902.

MARY E. H. COVILLE,



Words

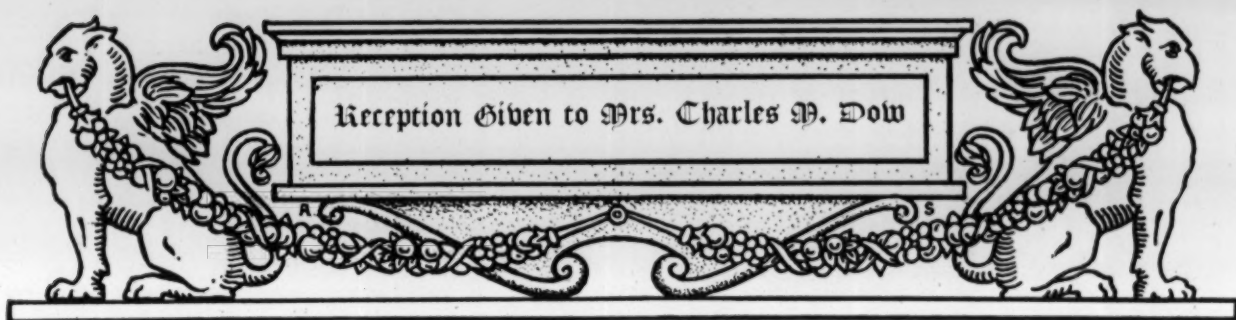
Words are great forces in this
realm of life,
Be careful of their use. Who
talks of hate,
Of poverty, of sickness, but sets
rife
These very elements to mar his
fate.

When love, health, happiness, and
plenty hear
Their names repeated over day
by day,

They wing their way like answer-
ing fairies near,
Then nestle down within our
homes to stay.

Who talks of evil conjures into
shape
The formless thing and gives it
life and scope.
This is the law: then let no word
escape
That does not breathe of ever-
lasting hope.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.



THE large ballroom of the Hotel Majestic looked very handsome with its decorations of palms and American Beauty Roses, on the occasion of the reception given to Mrs. Charles M. Dow, the President of the New York State Federation, by the women of the New York Section.

The day was the 9th of April, and although the weather was a bit wintry outside, there was nothing but harmony and brightness within.



MRS. CHARLES M. DOW.

Mrs. Ralph Trautman, who was recently appointed the Section Chairman of the First Judicial District, called the meeting to order and for the first hour and a half matters of interest pertaining to the success and welfare of the Federation were discussed.

The question of arriving at a more sensible method of nominating officers to the State Federation was thoroughly discussed and the Chairman suggested that it might be well for her to call her Section together before the next election and have the club presidents informally discuss the qualifications of the various candidates for office. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake moved an approval of this suggestion which was unanimously carried.

The subject of responsibility of honored delegates was then taken up, and it was conceded that delegates do not thoroughly appreciate the importance of their positions as representatives of their clubs. It was held that any woman accepting the honor of being a delegate should appreciate her responsibilities, and not allow amusement, social diversion nor any undue anxiety to return home before the end of the session to interfere with the faithful performance of her accepted duties.

The question of increasing the dues to the State Federation was very fully and freely discussed and a motion was made by Mrs. Trow that the clubs should consider three ways of raising the dues; namely, either to increase them to \$5 a year for all clubs, or to consider a per capita tax of a small amount, or a pro rata tax, which would be \$3 for Clubs of one hundred or under, and \$2 for each additional hundred or fraction thereof. The motion was carried.

The action of Sorosis in establishing a Corresponding Bureau was commended, and the good that has been done by that club in influencing the Legislature in matters of importance to women was made manifest.

Mrs. Trautman suggested that clubs should give more authority to their Executive Boards so that in case of an emergency they would have the privilege to transact business and not be hampered by the necessity of issuing a call to the entire club, a matter which involves expense and delays action.

The circular recently issued by the Industrial School Committee asking the clubs for approval of one of the six suggestions contained therein, whereby money might be raised for the support of the proposed trades school at Amsterdam, was then taken up, and it was moved that the clubs should give the matter their most earnest and sincere consideration.

After the business of the day was transacted, the meeting adjourned and a delightful reception held.

In line with the guest of honor, Mrs. Charles M. Dow, were Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, the Honorary President of New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Char-

lotte M. Wilbour, the beloved President of Sorosis.

Music, flowers, cordiality and a satisfaction at being able to tender this mark of appreciation to Mrs. Dow for her splendid work as the President of the State Federation combined to make the occasion one worthy of remembrance.

Loitering Through Clubland

A few days ago the Loiterer was present when the question was discussed as to what were the necessary qualifications for membership in the average woman's club.

"Ability," said one. "I worship ability. The brainy woman commands my respect."

"She's generally dowdy and apt to make trouble," said another.

"She knows too much."

"Anything but a trouble maker!" said a third. "Think of all the trouble one member has made about that election in the—" but here the voices were lowered and the rest of the remark was lost. On the other side of the room a large, placid, well-dressed woman was saying: "Dress counts, my dear, especially on a platform." "Yes, yes," came as a chorus from all parts of the room.

The Loiterer became thoughtful and withdrew. Her gown was last year's!

"The Chattanoochie Woman's Club" was the title of an amusing sketch read by Lilian Bell at the Professional Woman's League on April 4. This was supposed to be an ideal club, or rather a club that sought the ideal and was nothing if not progressive. To preserve the first, the members confined their study of fiction to the works of W. D. Howells and E. P. Roe. To accentuate the last, they closed their meetings with an extemporaneous prayer as being more modern than the Lord's Prayer.

Myra Kelly told some charming incidents of her experience as a teacher in a school on the lower east side. Miss Kelly writes well, but she talks better, and her attractive personality added much to the recital.

We may shrink from the responsibility of running a clubhouse, but we all crave the comforts a well-run clubhouse would provide. Thus pondered the Loiterer as she took a seat in the comfortable and well-ordered home of the Good Citizenship League of Flushing, on April 5.

The afternoon was under the direction of the Literature Committee. The curtain rose and showed the stage set to represent the interior of a

Scandinavian house. Two pretty peasant girls were spinning and carding wool, while the house-mother told them tales of the past and of the glorious men and women the country had produced. The trio were interrupted by a knock at the door. Entered a Saga knight in the costume of his time. After a polite greeting, he advanced to the front of the stage and sang selections from the Edda. He was followed by a long array of celebrities. Now and then we recognized an old friend. Linnæus, who paused to speak to us of the flowers; Fredericka Bremer who was good enough to read us one of her stories, Jenny Lind, arrayed in a many ruffled gown, rendered most charmingly "The Last Rose of Summer." Ole Bull followed, and we were glad to see that he brought his violin and was good enough to play for us.

The curtain fell—the hum of voices brought us back with a start to the present day and the cup of tea.

A new club is "in our midst!" We idly wonder if it fills a need or only provides a few more women with the opportunity of holding office.

On April 8, the Loiterer was a guest of The Century Theater Club. The place of meeting was a studio and the atmosphere was inspiring to artistic thoughts even in such a humdrum individual as is the Loiterer. Arnold Daly was telling about the "Man of Destiny" and explaining that the situations were not forced but the natural working out of the character of the hero. "Bernard Shaw's plays," he said, "appealed to us because they hold the mirror up to nature. As we look in his face the words he speaks seem endowed with life and when he ends we seem to come down from a height."

A dramatic critic speaks in such a clear and intelligent way that every word counts. Then we heard someone say: "I move we do now adjourn." Can it be possible we have attended a club meeting at which the motion to adjourn comes with an unpleasant surprise? We decide that the Century Theater Club does fill a want and has come to stay.

THE LOITERER.

The Chicago Woman's Club

President, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin

THE Chicago Woman's Club now grown to full stature and in the pride of maturity, was organized by twenty-one women twenty-eight years ago the 17th of February. Its declared object was:

"Mutual sympathy and counsel and united effort toward the higher civilization of humanity,"—its motto, "*Humani nihil a me alienum puto.*"

How loyally both have been lived up to only those who have marched in the ranks, fought in its battles, shared its defeats and gloried in its victories during



MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

these twenty-eight years can know. No record, no history nor eulogy can hope to give a correct picture of "the real woman's club," just as no photograph of one near and dear is satisfactory to her who knows not only the features but the mind and the soul of the subject. The chronicler, therefore, may not hope to give more in this brief summary than a recognizable portrait.

We are told that in the growth and development of each man child is typified the development of the whole human race from savagery to civilization. So is the history of each club in a large measure the history of the club movement.

The Chicago Woman's Club while it divided its energies into four departments at the beginning—Reform, Home, Education and Philanthropy—practically confined its work to that of self-culture. Strangely enough its art and literature department was not added until later nor the philosophy and science department until 1886 at a time when the club had "begun to take a deepening interest in the

questions of practical reform," to quote one of its earlier histories. So that while the Year Books would seem to indicate its work began without and worked inward, in reality it took the same course of all club life—from the center of self to the circumference of the world's interests. And this was as it should be. Goethe says: "Activity without insight is a dangerous thing." Just as surely, however, self-inspection and self-culture which never grows into activity and service is death in life.

In 1883 the question was presented: "Shall our club do practical work?" and created much discussion. The result was it was voted that each department might enter on such work as it deemed proper after obtaining the approval of the club.

The first public work undertaken under this permission was that by the education department of establishing and maintaining a free kindergarten. This was sustained until the Board of Education consented to include kindergartens in the school system.

In 1884 the club through its reform department put forth its efforts toward securing the appointment of women physicians on the medical staff of institutions having the care of women, turning attention first to the Cook County Insane Asylum and including finally all county and city institutions.

The Chicago Woman's Club has ever deemed its work to be that of initiative and where causes, wrongs or abuses have appealed for aid it has collected facts, called into council all influences which might bear upon the desired reform, and incited, encouraged and in every way furthered a united effort toward the end desired instead of attempting to compass it within its own membership. In this wise it bore its share, and that an important one, in securing an examination into the methods of management of patients in State institutions and secured important reforms in administration. Among these was the placing of trained nurses in the County Insane Asylum and the control of the same in the hands of the County Board of Commissioners. Uniting with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it secured the appointment of matrons, day and night, in police stations and in the jail.

A day school for boys in the jail was established, conducted and supported for years by the club, which later secured an appropriation from the county funds to carry on the work.

The club has always insisted that: "A jail is a place of detention, having in its management neither punishment, condemnation for its inmates nor temptation to the officials in charge," and the present jailer, Mr. Whitman, owes his appointment



DINING ROOM CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB IN FINE ARTS BUILDING.

to the club's influence largely, wielded because of his fitness to work to this end.

Later a Manual Training School was established at the City House of Correction, and, again, the boys were separated from the older criminals in a separate cell house. Finally, a complete separation was effected by the erection of The John Worthy School, plans for which were drawn by an architect selected by the Woman's Club.

The contagious ward in the County Hospital was the outgrowth of agitation begun by the club. Before that time no free hospital admitted contagious diseases. The developments of the past year having shown that even these facilities were totally inadequate, the club called a conference, in its rooms, of citizens to consider the necessities and remedy. From this conference was born a "Children's Hospital Society," pledged to "increase the facilities for the care of sick and crippled children and those suffering from contagious disease, and for scientific research." Already this has resulted in pledges of over five hundred thousand dollars for a contagious disease hospital, the enlargement of the contagious and children's wards at the County

Hospital, the establishment of a bulletin board in the rooms of the society where a daily record of all free beds is kept for instant reference, and a milk commission which supplied daily five hundred children in the congested district with pure, modified and Pasteurized milk during the heated term last summer.

The compulsory school law; the enforcement of the same; the parental school law, resulting in the establishment of a parental school for truants, thus making operative the former law; the juvenile court laws all took their inception or owe much to the active work of the same body.

The vacation schools and public play grounds have been the work of devoted women in this and other city clubs acting in conjunction. Each year it is hoped that the work will be assumed by the Board of Education, as was the kindergarten, but it is a hope deferred still. There is no faltering of the faithful, however, and there will be no looking back by those who have thus put their hands to the plow.

In 1888 the club secured the appointment of a woman on the Board of Education and from that time to the present at least one woman has been on

that Board and during a part of that period, there have been two. Two women as assistant superintendents owe their positions also to the same influence largely, and the election of women as trustees of the State University at Champaign, Illinois, is directly due to work done in the club.

Another of the good works in which the club took an active interest was the Glenwood School, an industrial school for boys. It raised \$40,000 for this purpose and one of the buildings bears its name in commemoration of this fact.

In 1893 the financial depression in Chicago necessitated the raising of large sums to relieve distress among the unemployed. The Woman's Club sent out a call to the other and similar women's organization of the city and together they established nine work-rooms where sewing was given to women who applied in order that they might support their families. Twenty thousand dollars was paid out in this way, distress avoided and the self-respect of the recipient preserved.

From this beginning grew the Model Lodging House which furnishes temporary lodging at the small price of fifteen cents a night. Failing even this pittance, the lodger may "work out" the amount. The plan has been very successful and the work is carried on as the "emergency work" by a number of women's clubs working together.

Many societies have been born in the club and gone out into the world to battle valiantly and successfully: The Protective Agency for Women and Children, a society which gives legal aid and moral support to wronged women and children; the Physiological Institute, which opened courses of weekly lectures for instruction of working women in the principles of hygiene and sanitary science; the Municipal Order League, now merged into the Civic Federation; the Household Economics, the Society for Correct Dress, the Political Equality League, whose object is to promote the study of political science and to foster and extend political rights and privileges of women; the Public School Art Association, which places good casts and pictures in public schools, secures harmonious coloring of walls, blackboards, etc.; the School Children's Aid Society, now fifteen years old, which dispenses from \$7,000 to \$9,000 a year in keeping destitute children clothed in order that they may attend school.

The Art and Literary Department not only have study classes in art, literature and music but engage in reform and philanthropic work along their lines; as, witness, the establishment of a scholarship of \$1,500 in the Art Institute to be competed for by the seniors in the city high schools; the giving of exhibitions of the pictures of local artists, the purchase, for the clubrooms, of several valuable works

of art, the establishment of the Small Park System in the city and finally, the mural decoration of an audience-room in the McKinley High School, the latter involving an expenditure of thousands of dollars.

It was through the Philosophy and Science Department that Professor Breasted went to Egypt for exploration purposes, and the results of his labors the department presented to the Field Museum of Chicago.

In addition to the public work, study classes are carried on by the various departments for the benefit of all members of the club, and literary and musical as well as practical programs are given bi-monthly.

The most interesting feature of this year's work will undoubtedly be the conference on "Women in Industrialism," which the club has called to take place in its rooms in March, 1904.

To quote from the prospectus: "The proposed conference will endeavor to present the status of woman as an economic and financial factor in the present day industrialism, and the consequent changes in her family and social relations." The following are some of the topics suggested for discussion: "Woman's Education as Affected by Industrialism," "Marriage as Affected by Industrialism," "Health as Affected by Industrialism," "Family and Financial Obligations Borne by Women," "Political and Legal Disabilities Affecting Women in Industrialism."

It is the purpose to have these and kindred subjects handled by experts only, that the gain may be of exact value and not that of speculation only. It is hoped this will be "but the open door for others of far wider import, as a fuller knowledge of the subject will aid in solving the problems which the present industrialism presents."

The idea of the conference and its development are the work of the president of the club, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, which is the guaranty for high literary character and practical value.

Under the leadership of this gracious lady, so well known to all club women of the world, the Chicago Woman's Club this year has become more closely knit together in friendship and loyalty; lifts its gaze to larger duties and is even more careful than ever before not only to do good work, but to undertake that alone which is worth the doing.

The income of the club is derived from a yearly due of \$12, and an initiation fee of \$25. It expends about \$7,000 yearly for rent, and after paying the running expenses incident to such a club, the remainder goes mainly to increase and maintain its activities. It puts by little for the proverbial "rainy day," and as it is its policy not to give fêtes or entertainments to raise money, it dives deep

into individual pockets and attracts from outside sources when the call for funds for some new enterprise is imperative.

By the conservatism and sincerity of its work, the Chicago Woman's Club has gained the respect and confidence of the citizens of Chicago. Its aid is sought and its appeals always meet a prompt response.

It has a membership now of a thousand, drawn from every walk of life, of varying creeds, nationalities, even races. It has grown mentally and spiritually as well as numerically, albeit, not without its "growing pains." It is a far cry from the day when it debated whether it were wise to even discuss suffrage in executive session to the crucial hour when it travailed in the decision as to whether its motto was a pretty fancy or a living principle. It has worked and faltered, has failed and succeeded, stumbled and girded itself anew to fresh endeavor. Nowhere is there another such organization—thoroughly democratic, wholly unique; women of wealth, culture and high social position banded with those less fortunate in a worldly sense, honor-

ing only ability, high ideals and noble lives. Women who, without that common ground of the Woman's Club, would never know each other here, weld hearts in a life-long friendship. Settlement worker and leader of society, Jew and Gentile, black and white, rich and poor, alike labor together for the good of men and, therefore, to the glory of God.

Many of the members of the club are business women: teachers, physicians, lawyers, etc., and practically debarred from hearing the papers, lectures and musicals which are given to the club on Wednesday afternoons. For their sake, and that of other women, who, on account of a business life, have little leisure during the week, the club decided several years ago to open its doors on Sunday afternoons and to have repeated there the best of the club's programs with such additions or changes as might seem best. The result has been most satisfactory. The rooms have been taxed to their capacity with a most interested and interesting audience. Many of the club members declare these meetings to be the best part of the club work.

MRS. G. W. PLUMMER.



RECEPTION ROOMS OF CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB IN FINE ARTS BUILDING.

Building a Club House

New Century Club, Philadelphia

By S. C. F. H.

THE almost unique system instituted for the old city of Philadelphia, of acquiring the use of ground by payment of a secured yearly rental, is an undoubted advantage to the builder. The property owner has for security the building erected upon his lot, should the rentals be defaulted. The security



NEW CENTURY CLUB HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

for the occupant and owner of the building is in the "irredeemable" feature of the old ground-rent system. So long as the rent is paid promptly and regularly, "she," in the New Century's case, has complete possession and control of the lot. The New Century Club, in quite early days, began to lay aside money for the house it was determined to own. The generosity of one of its members, Mrs. Emma T. Bartol, started the fund with a gift of one thousand dollars; while, as yet, the new club-house seemed a hazy and distant future. By October, 1890, eighteen hundred dollars were invested for it, when the club, adopting the Milwaukee club-house plan, presented by Mrs. Wm. Grant Fitch, resolved to borrow this wisdom from the West for creating and conducting its future home. Nowhere else in the East, then, was there even a whisper of it. In the February CLUB WOMAN, the legal tribulations at Harrisburg, following the married women's application for a charter for the New Century Company, were told, with the subse-

quent triumph, after these delays, in securing a new law which helps all married women to associate for business purposes.

Having selected a fine site on Twelfth street, above Walnut, valued at \$40,000, the company's President, Mrs. Henry C. Townsend (who is as truly the mother of the club-house as Mrs. Turner was of the Club itself), purchased the old Yarnall property for \$5,000 cash and \$35,000 on a yearly ground-rent at five per cent. The temporary loan of the Club's Building Fund, without interest, was granted to Mrs. Townsend and returned, some years later, to the Club's treasury in stock. The Company was chartered to buy, operate and sell real estate, with a capital of \$50,000, the par value of its thousand shares being \$50.

Over nine hundred shares were rapidly subscribed. The "holdings" ran from one hundred shares to fifty, forty, twenty, tens and ones, each stockholder having an equal pride with all the rest, as the handsome new building materialized. Only club-members may hold stock; upon death or resignation, the stock involved must be purchased by either the Club or the Company. With recurring frequency, legacies of stock are left us by will, or given by the husbands of deceased members. There remain, in the Company's treasury, sixty unissued shares. These dry details are only given here as "pointers" in club-house building.

The building plans and designs, as well as the work of organizing the stock company, are Mrs. Townsend's own. After they were accepted by the Company's Board of Directors she called to her aid a distinguished young architect, Miss Parker, now Mrs. Nichols, who personally supervised the contracts and directed the builders. It was determined from the first to have a safe building, what is known as a "slow-burning structure." Wire lathing is employed throughout and the use of mineral wool, under the floors, adds to the precautions for safety. The house is built of Pompeian brick and Indiana lime stone. It is in the Italian Renaissance style and completely covers the lot, which is one hundred feet in depth, with a forty-foot front. An open space on the south, occupied by a court-way, gives abundant light and view over the gardens of the Walnut street houses.

The club-house is three stories high on the front, with a mansard roof. In the rear, which contains, on its second floor, the fine assembly room known to renters as the New Century Drawing Room, it is two stories high. The height of this room is twenty-

five feet; it is sixty feet long by forty feet wide. It is lighted on the south by numerous tall and broad windows, from one of them, in the bay, a wide iron stairway descends to the open court. By night, it is lighted from the ceiling with electric stars in a firmament of blue. Miss Gabrielle Clements' mural designs, very delicate in color and appropriate in sentiment for a woman's club, occupy the walls. They are done on canvas and can be removed. The wainscot of this fine room is all in white and gold, on Lincrusta Walton. There is a pretty little stage, twenty-five feet by sixteen feet, with a musicians' gallery above. The acoustic properties are considered remarkable, being admirably contrived both for speakers and actors. A good gallery faces the stage at the front of the room.

From the floor of the assembly room opens a supper room, rented with it for dances, receptions and fairs, or separately for whist parties or small meetings. This is on the east front, both rooms "giving" on a broad, substantial stairway, which has also a cosy alcove, all these with windows on the Twelfth street front. At either side of the drawing room stage are green-rooms, two on the stage floor and two above, all comfortably fitted up. These have their separate stairway and passages, leading to the open air on the south. On the third floor front of the building are bed-rooms, with one in the mansard roof, and a kitchen for caterers' use on the fourth floor. If ever the Company adds to its house, it will be in the direction of more bed-rooms. The modern woman prefers her club-house quarters to any hotel, and there are many suburban members who desire to rent our comfortable rooms after late opera nights or late evening affairs at the Club itself.

The lower floor of the club-house is exclusively for club members—the swinging glass doors opening from the hall, bearing this legend. To the right of the stairway is the waiting room for guests and at the front is the library and writing room. In the private hallway, back of the glass doors, are the bulletin boards and other announcements; to the right is a tea-room, with a telephone-room and a cloak-room, which also opens on the outer hall; to the left are the committee-rooms. All across the west end and immediately under the drawing-room, is the spacious club-parlor, forty feet wide and with its alcove, thirty-two feet in depth. Here stands the grand piano, and here are held the club-suppers, once a month (except in December), from October to April. No portraits, except those of President and Founders are permitted in this room, but in the adjoining smaller parlor hang the portraits of Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Stanton.

By an unwritten law, each new member presents the club with a tea cup, saucer and plate, so the col-

lection of fine china, stored in the tea-room, is quite remarkable. There are numerous clocks in the club-rooms, one chiming the good "quarter hours," and a fine old Colonial clock represents the economies of one committee that returns the balance left of its appropriations in this stately guise. Plenty of clocks, but very few mirrors and those hung so high as nearly to reflect the candelabra!

With two distinct purses and two distinct Presidents, the Club and the Company are examples of two bodies (contrary to all the rules of physics) occupying the same space at the same time! There is no friction. Each body has only to express its desires or its needs to the other, to have the most generous and hearty response. The club pays a good rental for its private rooms and has the assembly-room free for all its meetings. It has always first choice of dates, if ample notice be given.

Tact and courtesy go far, also as a qualification for club-membership. They should be written high among eligibility requirements! When we name our twelfth President, Mrs. Charles Newbold Thorpe, Mary Warren, we name a woman who combines these indispensable gifts for a presiding officer. Of old New England ancestry, Mrs. Thorpe, nevertheless, was born in that mother-state of modern Presidents, Ohio! Her mother came from Virginia and her father from Connecticut, with one Pennsylvania grandfather. She is a college-bred girl, her *Alma Mater* being the Lake Erie College, at Painesville, where the young Cincinnati girl got her diploma. After one year's study in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the first great institution of its kind in the world, she forsook her text books to marry Mr. Thorpe, of an old Colonial Quaker family, in Philadelphia. Her connection with the Presbyterian Church leads her into much missionary work, being President of one such society; also Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary for India in a Woman's Board of Missions. Early left a widow, she has two grown sons and a daughter. It is a fact in Philadelphia, whatever it may be elsewhere, that the same genius that can guide a club makes it easy to conduct a model home. Mrs. Thorpe has a lively method of introducing debates on "our own affairs," on the Wednesdays which are the Club's official afternoons "at home."

The one trouble the New Century Club has always had with its charming Presidents, is their desire to escape from office. There could be nothing farther removed from the political elections or the manoeuvres of some even learned bodies, than is the disinclination for high office shown by well-qualified club-members. With us, as with all happy clubs, the office not only seeks the woman, but almost implores her to hold and keep it, for at least three years!

The Kansas City Athenæum

President, Mrs. Ben. T. Hardin

THE first woman's study club in Kansas City, Missouri, was organized in 1881. In 1894 there were sixty of these organizations, their membership lists numbering from ten to twenty. There had long been a feeling among the more



MRS. BEN. T. HARDIN.

thoughtful members of the older clubs that the experience and information garnered in these many years of club work should be employed in a larger sphere for the good of the whole city.

At the suggestion of Mrs. James Scammon, a committee was formed to consider the feasibility of a department club which should unite all the public spirited women in common purpose.

The time was thought auspicious for launching a new organization, and a call was made for a meeting in Kansas City to consider the formation of a large department club. This call recited that the small clubs, having accomplished their work, the time had arrived when Kansas City needed the combined influence of the knowledge, mental discipline and culture acquired through thirteen years of literary work; that it behooved club women to stand shoulder to shoulder to the uplifting of the moral, mental and physical status of the city, and as component parts of one organization to broaden and deepen their work and accomplish much where singly they had been weak. The call was signed by nine well-known women, members of study clubs already in existence. In response to the call, one hundred women met and organized a club having seven departments: art, education, home, literature, music, philosophy and science and social ethics.

On motion of Mrs. Frederick W. Griffin, the name of "Kansas City Athenæum" was chosen. An initiation fee of three dollars and a membership fee of like amount were decided upon, and a list of charter members immediately opened for signatures. One hundred and twenty-three women enrolled. Mrs. Edwin R. Weeks was chosen president.

Two fine audience rooms and an adjoining kitchen were rented and the club was soon in full operation. But it was composed of women to whom federation was new. Each member had a different idea as to what the work should be and how it should be carried on, and the first year and a half were largely devoted to harmonizing diverse elements and learning how to work together, and it was soon found that no one person's ideal would be realized. The work of the club as a whole was to be a compromise. This was doubtless the most useful lesson the organization had to teach and was certainly necessary to be learned if anything was to be accomplished.

It was at first thought that the departments of home, education, and social ethics would overflow with workers and that the department of literature, so similar to the small club, would have scant membership. The reverse was the case. The literary department has always been the largest, and from the beginning has served as a training ground for new members. During the early days many notable entertainments were given, which served to secure to the Athenæum a good standing in the community. Lectures by distinguished men from abroad, exhibitions of pictures by Van Laer, fine musicales and a reciprocity meeting for the clubs of the city, the passage of good milk ordinances, influence for the establishment of public kindergartens, were some of the things accomplished during the formative period.

The Athenæum emerged from its storm and stress an assured and active entity, with a goodly number of firm believers in the work it had to do and a clearer knowledge of how it was to be done. The aim to create an organized center of thought and action among women realized, the club set itself several specific objects: to assist in creating an art association such as the future of the city should demand; to arouse an enthusiastic interest in the life of the public schools, already ranking high in the whole United States; to stimulate and assure coöperation between parents and teachers; to secure for the little ones fresh air spaces, parks where they might see and enjoy the beauties of nature, and to assist in all efforts toward municipal reform.

In January, 1896, the Athenæum became a member of the State Federation, in 1897 was incorpo-

rated under the laws of the State of Missouri, and in 1898 joined the General Federation.

From time to time important changes have been made in the by-laws, always giving breadth to the club, and, step by step, the Athenæum has approached the standard set by older and larger clubs, making a record in a measure satisfactory to its members.

Each department works with earnestness and enthusiasm in its chosen field, the art department studying the history of art and its development in many countries, especially America, bringing to the club art lectures and art exhibits, mounting pictures for use in public schools, and presenting to the schools beautiful pictures which now adorn the walls of the various buildings. The current events department is one of the most interesting because of its study of "live subjects:" wireless telegraphy, the Panama Canal, Russia and Japan, and occasionally giving the club an evening of profitable pleasure, a study of stereopticon views to be seen at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and talks and discussions of current topics. The department of education has two classes, a United States history class and a Bible class following outlines given by Chicago University. Open days of this department have been given to lectures by recognized educators. The department of home studies, home economics, occasionally giving the club interesting programs and home product exhibits. The literature department has three classes—Browning, fiction and Shakespeare. This is the largest department of the club and its work is of recognized merit. Its open days are fully attended, some of the brightest minds are here discovered and fitted into places of responsibility and honor. The music department is now studying church music. The philosophy and science department has for a text Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe," and the social ethics department this year gives its time to the development of civic conscience.

One of the primary ideals of this club was to educate women above the selfish conception of culture for culture's sake, toward the duty and the beauty of being helpful to others. Following this altruistic idea, each department has given and received in return rich rewards. The home department began, in 1900, to lend its help to a mother's union, having now an attendance of seventy-five and a kindergarten for the care of the children. At their weekly mothers' meeting subjects of interest and helpfulness are presented in twenty-minute papers, followed by questions and discussion.

Evening classes were early formed by the literature department where girls and boys were invited to study the works of the best writers as a means of becoming familiar with good English and acquiring

a vocabulary. Sentence structure and letter-writing in all its phases are given special attention.

In 1899, the board of managers, on recommendation of social ethics department, voted to form a united study class, choosing for a subject "The



MRS. EDWIN R. WEEKS.

Needs of a City." the class soon becoming the common purpose of the club. Leading men and women were invited to talk upon public health, cleanliness, recreation, intellectual environment, ethical environment, and equalization of economic opportunities. Here interest was awakened and information gained that tended toward the creation of that public sentiment which is the basis of a club's best advancement toward practical helpfulness. Needed reforms and important legislation were discussed and promoted through a committee on practical work. Through this committee the first vacation school in Kansas City was conducted by the Athenæum in 1901, our board of education generously giving the use of a building and \$500 yearly to aid the work. Last summer two hundred and sixty-five pupils were gathered together every morning for six weeks and given the very best training in sewing, carpentry, domestic economy, basket weaving, sports and kindergarten work by six competent teachers and three assistants.

The Athenæum opened the first public playground in the city, where an instructor was placed in charge of children of the densely populated district, and they were taught to play games, and given the privilege of a bath house.

This work has later been given into charge of the Council of Clubs, an organization made up of representatives from all clubs in the city.

Many civic reforms have been brought about

by the interests of our members, such as providing separate quarters for men and women prisoners in city jails, investigation of pawnshops and correction



MRS. H. N. ESS.

of their evils, the passage of an anti-cigarette law and the passage of a juvenile court law and a test of its constitutionality.

A parliamentary class conducted by our Mrs. G. B. Longan, author of "Parliamentary Rules Made Easy," meets twice a month, is well attended and of vital interest and benefit to our members.

Alternating with this class is a gathering of all members of the club in the parlors, for conversation, where all rules save a kindly courtesy are laid aside, and a chosen leader introduces a subject which is discussed informally by all present.

From this formidable array of work we may seem a club of all work, but attend a reception given by the officers of the club to new members, for our New Year's reception, or our late Southern story recitals by that charming little daughter of the South, Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, or our latest art lecture by Mr. Larado Taft on "The Sculptor and His Studio," given to five hundred appreciative club women and their friends, will prove we take great pleasure in life.

It is the custom of the club to invite the pupils of one of the three High Schools of the city to give a program each year. Reciprocal relations between clubs and schools are thus encouraged and pleasure and profit come to us as a result. February 22, Sons' and Daughters' Day, is looked forward to by mothers and children as a day of fun, frolic and goodies.

The social function most talked of is the annual breakfast, to which all members, ex-members and club women from other towns who chance to be visiting in Kansas City are invited. At this affair every woman appears in her best gown. It is held in one of the large hotel banquet rooms, made attractive by music, decorations and bright after-breakfast toasts.

The Athenæum is a member of the Sunshine Society, and this spirit pervading our organization makes largely for its success. We hope and dream that sometime we may own a clubhouse, but are content at present to occupy commodious quarters in the University building, to put aside a small sum at interest, and to give our first and best means to what may prove of present helpfulness to our members.

We feel a deep interest in the subjects of child labor, compulsory education, civil service reform and all good things being discussed by club women and shall study to do practical work along these lines in the future.

We look forward to the Biennial and the World's Fair, where we hope to meet the women of the



MRS. EMMA LARD LONGAN.

larger club world and get from the association an inspiration for the future.

Since the organization of the club the following named have served as president:

Mrs. E. R. Weeks,	Mrs. H. N. Ess,
Mrs. G. L. Brinkman,	Mrs. J. C. Gage,
Mrs. L. E. Scammon,	Mrs. S. E. Woodstock,
Mrs. Ben. T. Hardin.	



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Webster Groves, Mo.

Local Biennial Board Press Committee Headquarters Suite "O," The Odeon

THE program as submitted by Mrs. West and printed in the last issue of THE CLUB WOMAN lacked details for the Louisiana Purchase Day and the Press and Art Sessions.

The Art Session will be held on the evening of May 23. The principal feature will be an illustrated lecture by Mrs. Elise J. Blattner on "Landscape in Poetry and Painting." This lecture is a study of the development of the modern feeling for landscape as expressed in poetry and painting, and shows some of the causes and influences that have made landscape art a favorite theme of American artists.

Louisiana Purchase Day for

Celebration and Memorial, May 19, 1904.

The Louisiana Purchase Day at the World's Fair is one of the most unique in the history of the General Federation. Never before has this organization celebrated any anniversary either by program or memorial, and every one is naturally interested in the special proceedings.

All local and visiting club members are asked to assemble in Festival Hall at the Exposition Grounds at 10 a. m., where Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, President of the Federation, will open the exercises. The grand organ, largest in the world, was built in Los Angeles the scene of our sixth, never-to-be-forgotten Biennial, and is to be placed in the midst of gala scenes at Festival Hall, for the seventh Biennial. This organ will be in the hands of a master with its opening salute.

The first address of welcome will be given by Hon. David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; the second by Professor Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Fine Arts Department; the third by Mrs. Virginia J. Berryhill, of Iowa, representing the women of the Louisiana Purchase States. To these Mrs. Denison will respond and

introduce the speaker for the special patriotic address.

The Memorial will be a bronze tablet, erected by the Federation in commemoration of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory. The relief has a figure of progress leading the pioneer settlers toward the setting sun and the towering spires of Western civilization. The inscription is as follows:

"The acquisition of the territory is a credit to the broad and far-sighted statesmanship of the great men to whom it was immediately due." . . . "It followed inevitably upon the great westward thrust of the settler-folk, a thrust which was delivered blindly, but which no rival race could parry."

ROOSEVELT.

This tablet will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies by Mrs. Denison, presented to the City of Saint Louis and received by Professor Ives for the Museum of Fine Arts, where it will have its permanent home.

An organ recital, an hour in length, by Mr. C. E. Clemens, of Cleveland, Ohio, will follow the exercises in Festival Hall. To this recital all are invited.

We have the great pleasure of announcing from the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition, an invitation to the Officers, Delegates and speakers of the General Federation, for luncheon and reception in the Woman's Building, at 1:30 in the afternoon.

Between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m. members of clubs of the Louisiana Purchase States will be at home in their respective State buildings to all other club members, extending the only courtesy possible from these buildings and their hostesses during the Biennial.

We are assured by the Exposition management that a special electric display will be furnished during the evening of "General Federation Day."

Committee from Louisiana Purchase States, G. F. W. C.:

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Missouri, Chairman,
Mrs. W. M. Neal, Arkansas,

Mrs. T. M. Harding, Colorado,
 Mrs. T. J. Fletcher, Iowa,
 Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Kansas,
 Miss L. H. Egan, Louisiana,
 Mrs. E. M. LaPenotiere, Minnesota,
 Mrs. Jessie C. Gunn, Montana,
 Mrs. Draper Smith, Nebraska,
 Mrs. B. M. Amidon, North Dakota,
 Mrs. Chas. R. Hume, Oklahoma,
 Mrs. Clara D. Coe, South Dakota,
 Mrs. P. V. Pennybacker, Texas,
 Mrs. F. N. Shiek, Wyoming,
 Mrs. Geo. H. Shields, Chairman, Local Sub-Committee.

The Trains Committee, with Mrs. Henry Meier, Chairman, and Mrs. Harry Elliott, Jr., Vice-Chairman, report that committee members, wearing light blue badges, lettered in black, "Trains," will meet all trains arriving during the Biennial Session. The Committee asks that each arriving club woman wear a knot of pale blue ribbon for the purpose of identification. On incoming trains, before arrival, a special baggage-man, wearing a badge marked "Baggage, G. F. W. C.," the letters in black on a blue ribband, will pass through the trains. Visitors are earnestly requested to simplify work at the station by giving their baggage checks to these men. All may rest assured that necessary information and assistance will be forthcoming immediately on leaving the coaches in the Union Station at St. Louis.

Presidents must be regularly accredited Delegates to have a vote.

Miss Taussig, chairman, reports that the Credential Committee for the Seventh Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has sent out letters of instruction and credential blanks to the presidents of State Federations, and to presidents of federated clubs. Since a president is no longer, by virtue of her office, a delegate to the convention, an additional card was sent to each President, which will serve as her credential to the meetings of the council and will give her a seat in the convention, without, however, giving her the full rights of a regularly accredited delegate. In order to have a vote in the convention and to

be seated with the delegates, she must be duly appointed and accredited by her club or federation.

Similar cards of admission have been sent to Federation Secretaries and members of standing and special committees, who are also given seats in the Convention, but are not entitled to vote.

The voting body of the Seventh Biennial is limited to the officers and directors of the General Federation and to regularly accredited delegates.

The hotel committee reports that early in April it will distribute 10,000 or more Biennial Guides, to the club women of the country. This souvenir booklet of 64 pages, four by seven inches, will contain news for visiting club women, indexes for local points of interest, invitations from institutions and organizations, the program of the Seventh Biennial as far as completed at the time the Guide is issued, and notices from the chairman of each of the committees having charge of various local arrangements of the convention, for the convenience and comfort of visitors. The cost of the Guide is being met by advertisements in its pages, and the committee reports generous patronage from local business houses.

One hundred rooms have been secured by the Local Biennial Board in the hotel Napoleon Bonaparte at rates quoted in *The Hotel Bulletin*. Since making this arrangement, prices have advanced and the hotel has been put on the European plan only. Club women desiring accommodations at Bulletin rates, can have them only by applying to the Chairman, Mrs. Edward Taussig, 621 Security Building, or to Vice-Chairman, Miss Cornelia Fisher, Hotel Berlin.

The detailed program for Louisiana Purchase Day will appear in the next Bulletin. Being of unique interest, the committee asks that especial effort be made to give it press publicity.

The Press Session in charge of Miss Florence Hayward, Chairman Press Committee G. F. W. C., will be held in the Fair Grounds on the afternoon of May 21st. In addition to addresses by representative journalists, there will be a reception to the Press. Interesting features of this entertainment will be contributed by the World's Fair exhibitors, Miss Hayward as Commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition being able to command many unique attractions. This will be one of the most interesting programs offered by the Biennial Convention.

MRS. CHARLES LEROY MOSS,
 Chairman Press Committee.



Calendar of Club Meetings for April

Atlanta, Ga.	Woman's Club	Second and Fourth Mondays.
Baltimore, Md.	Arundell Club	First Wednesday.
	Woman's Literary Club	Alternate Mondays.
	Mt. Washington Lend-a-Hand Club	Every Monday.
Boise, Idaho.	Woman's Columbian Club	First Saturday of Every Month.
Boston, Mass.	Jamaica Plains Tuesday Club	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.
	New England Women's Club	Every Monday.
	New England Woman's Press Association	First and Third Wednesdays.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Assoc. Almn. Packer Collegiate Institute	Twice Annually
	Bay Ridge Reading Club, Homes of Members	Thursdays.
	Bklyn. Assoc. Working Girls' Societies	Quarterly.
	Bklyn. Heights Seminary Club, 18 Pierrepont Street	Alternate Mondays.
	Bklyn. Public Library Assoc., Homes of Members	Monthly.
	Bklyn Woman's Club, Young Woman's Christian Assoc.	Second and Fourth Mondays.
	Bklyn Woman's Repub. Union League, Pouch Mansion	First Tuesdays.
	Bklyn Woman's Single Tax Club, 1279 Bedford Ave.	Second Tuesday.
	Bklyn Woman's Suffrage Assoc., Adelphi Hall	Monthly.
	Cambridge Club, Homes of Members	First and Third Mondays.
	Chiropean, Knapp Mansion	First and Third Thursdays.
	Civitas Club, Clubrooms	Wednesdays.
	Colonia Club, Homes of Members	First and Third Thursdays.
	Floral Park Woman's Club	Alternate Wednesdays.
	Fortnightly Club, Rockville Center	Fortnightly.
	Friday Afternoon Club, 18 St. James' Place	Fortnightly.
	Friendly Tourists' Club, Homes of Members	Monthly.
	Froebel Society, Homes of Members	First Monday.
	Good Citizenship League	Fortnightly.
	Jamaica Woman's Club, King's Manor House	Second Wednesday.
	King's County Political Equality League	Second Tuesday.
	Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution	Monthly.
	Memorial Hospital for Women and Children	Third Monday.
	Pensa Club, Homes of Members	Alternate Fridays.
	Photerone Reading Club, Homes of Members	First and Third Wednesdays.
	Portia Club, Homes of Members	Fortnightly.
	Prospect Club, Homes of Members	Alternate Tuesdays.
	Prospect Heights and B'klyn Maternity Hospital	Alternate Thursdays.
	Winter Club, Homes of Members	Alternate Fridays.
	Woman's Club, Oyster Bay	Fortnightly.
	Woman's Health Protective Assoc.	Fortnightly.
Buffalo, N. Y.	The Scribblers	Last Monday.
Butte, Mont.	Woman's Club	Wednesdays.
Cambridge, Mass.	Cantabrigia	First and Third Fridays.
Charleston, S. C.	Civic Club	Fourth Tuesday.
Chester, Pa.	New Century Club	First and Third Tuesdays.
Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Culture Club	Second and Fourth Mondays.
	Chicago Woman's Club	Wednesdays.
	Englewood Woman's Club	Mondays.
	Political Equality League, Fine Arts Building	First Saturday.
Cincinnati, O.	Woman's Club, Mercantile Library Building	Mondays and Thursdays.
Cleveland, O.	Cleveland Sorosis	First and Third Thursdays.
Dayton, O.	Women's Century Club	Alternate Wednesdays.
Daytona, Fla.	Palmetto Club	Fortnightly.
Denver, Colo.	Woman's Club of Denver	Every Saturday.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Des Moines Woman's Club	Alternate Wednesdays.
Detroit, Mich.	Twentieth Century Club	Second and Fourth Thursdays.
Eau Claire, Wis.	Eau Claire Woman's Club	Third Thursday of Month.
El Paso, Texas	Woman's Club	Every Wednesday.
Englewood, N. J.	Woman's Club	Second and Fourth Mondays.
Framingham, Mass.	Framingham Woman's Club	Alternate Tuesdays.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Katharine Merrill Club, 426 Capital Avenue	Second Saturday.
	Woman's Club, the Propylæum	First and Third Fridays.
Jersey City, N. J.	Woman's Club	First Thursday.
Kansas City, Kas.	Associated Clubs, 802 N. Seventh Street	First Thursday.
	The Athenæum	Alternate Wednesdays.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Ossoli Circle, Woman's Building	Every Monday.
Little Rock, Ark.	Aesthetic	Alternate Tuesdays.
Los Angeles, Cal.	The Ebell Club	Mondays.
	The Friday Morning Club, 940 S. Figueroa Street	Every Friday.
	Southern California Woman's Press Association	Third Tuesday Evening.
Louisville, Ky.	Woman's Club	First and Third Wednesdays.
	Woman's Club	Alternate Wednesdays.
Lynn, Mass.	Outlook	Second and Fourth Mondays.
Madison, Wis.	The Woman's Club	First and Third Fridays.
Memphis, Tenn.	The Memphis Woman's Club	Alternate Fridays.
Milwaukee, Wis.	South Side Woman's Club	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Nineteenth Century Club	First and Third Tuesdays.
New Bedford, Mass.	New Bedford Woman's Club	First and Third Fridays.
Newburyport, Mass.	Newburyport Woman's Club	Second Wednesdays.
New Orleans, La.	Woman's Club, 303 St. Charles Street	Every Monday.
Newton, Mass.	Woman's Educational Club	Second and Fourth Fridays.

Calendar of Club Meetings for April—(Continued)

New York, N. Y.	Almn. Assoc. Ingham University	Twice Annually.
	Almn. Assoc. Mt. Holyoke, Fifth Avenue Hotel	Annually.
	Almn. Assoc. New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 W. 101st Street	Quarterly.
	Almn. Assoc. Rutgers' Female Institute and College ..	Monthly.
	Almn. Assoc. St. Mary's School	Annually.
	Almn. Assoc. Training-School for Nurses of New York Hospital	Annually.
	Almn. Assoc. Woman's College of Baltimore, New York Chapter	Annually.
	Almn. Assoc. Woman's Law Class N. Y. University ..	Annually.
	Assoc. Almn. Normal College, Normal College	Annually.
	Clio Club, 74 West 126th Street	Fortnightly.
	College Women's Club, Waldorf-Astoria	Monthly.
	Eastern Assoc. Wells College, Annual Luncheon	Easter Monday.
	Eclectic Club, Delmonico's	Fortnightly.
	Emma Willard Assoc. Troy Female Seminary	Monthly.
	Fortnightly Club, New Brighton	Alternate Mondays.
	Home Travelers' Club, Homes of Members	Alternate Saturdays.
	Ideala Club, Homes of Members	Fortnightly.
	International Sunshine Society, New York State	Monthly.
	James Monroe Woman's Relief Corps	Monthly.
	Ladies' Auxiliary of Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmery	Monthly.
	Lydia F. Wadleigh Assoc.	Twice Annually.
	Mary Arden Club, Homes of Members	Fortnightly.
	Minerva Club, Waldorf-Astoria	Fortnightly.
	Mothers' Club, Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and 59th St. .	First Monday.
	National Society of New England Women, Delmonico's.	Fortnightly.
	New Century Study Club, St. Andrews'	Every Tuesday.
	New York City Legislative, The Tuxedo	Monthly.
	New York Equal Suffrage League, The Lotus	Second Friday.
	Phalo Club, Homes of Members	Second and Fourth Mondays.
	Portia Club, Hotel Vendome	Alternate Thursdays.
	Post Parliament, Genealogical Hall	Second and Fourth Fridays
	Professional Woman's League, Club Home	Every Monday.
	Rainy-Day Club, Chapter Room, Carnegie Hall	Fortnightly.
	Rubinstein Club, Waldorf-Astoria	Monthly.
	Rutger's League	Annually.
	Society for Political Study, Genealogical Hall	Every Tuesday.
	Sorosis, Waldorf-Astoria	First and Third Mondays.
	Twelfth Night Club, Berkeley Lyceum	Fortnightly.
	Vassar Students' Aid Society, Woman's University Club	Monthly.
	West End Woman's Republican Assoc., 2307 B'way ..	Every Thursday.
	Wheaton Club, Fifth Avenue Hotel	Monthly.
	Woman's Art Club, Homes of Members	First Tuesday.
	Woman's Auxiliary Civil Service Reform Assoc.	Annually.
	Woman's Press Club, Waldorf-Astoria	Second and Last Saturdays.
	Woman's Republican Club, Delmonico's	Second Tuesday.
	Women Lawyers' Club	Monthly.
	Woman's Club of Staten Island	Fortnightly.
	Woman's Health Protective Assoc., Acad. of Medicine .	Alternate Tuesdays.
	Woman's Municipal League, City Club, 57 W. 44th St .	Monthly.
	Woman's Philharmonic Soc., Carnegie Hall, Room 603 .	Second Tuesday.
Oshkosh, Wis.	Twentieth Century Club	Second Saturday.
Oakland, Cal.	Ebell, 13th and Harrison Streets	Every Tuesday.
	New Century Club	First Friday.
Omaha, Neb.	Woman's Club	First and Third Mondays.
Orange, N. J.	Woman's Club, Union Hall, Main Street	First, Third and Fifth Wednesdays.
Palo Alto, Cal.	Palo Alto Woman's Club	First and Third Wednesdays.
Pasadena, Cal.	Shakespeare Club	Every Saturday.
Pawtucket, R. I.	Pawtucket Woman's Club	First, Third and Fifth Mondays.
Philadelphia, Pa.	New Century Club, 124 S. 12th Street	First and Third Wednesdays.
	Alumnæ Association of the Girls' High and Normal Schools of Philadelphia	Saturdays.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Pittsburg Sorosis, Hotel Shenley	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.
	Twentieth Century Club	No Fixed Date.
Portland, Ore.	Woman's Club	Second and Fourth Fridays.
Portland, Me.	The Woman's Club	Second and Fourth Fridays.
Providence, R. I.	Rhode Island Woman's Club	First, Third and Fifth Wednesdays
Reno, Nev.	Twentieth Century Club	Alternate Fridays.
St. Louis, Mo.	Tuesday Literary Club, Odeon Building	Alternate Tuesdays.
	Wednesday Club, Grand and Franklin Avenues	Alternate Wednesdays
St. Paul, Minn.	The New Century Club	First and Third Wednesdays.
San Francisco, Cal.	California Club, Y. M. C. A. Building	First and Third Tuesdays.
	Century Club, 1215 Sutter Street	Every Wednesday.
Schenectady, N. Y.	Schenectady Woman's Club	Alternate Mondays.
Seattle, Wash.	Seattle Federation Women's Clubs	Second Monday.
	The Woman's Century Club	Second and Fourth Fridays.
Wilmington, Del.	New Century Club	Second Wednesday.
Worcester, Mass.	Woman's Club, Salisbury and Tuckerman Streets .	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.

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 MRS. D. O. MEARS, Albany N. Y.

Program of the Annual Conference of National Congress of Mothers, Chicago, May 11 to 14

Wednesday, May 11, 7:45 P. M.

Invocation—Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.
 Soprano Solo—Miss Greta Masson.
 Address of Welcome—Governor Richard Yates.
 Greetings—Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, President Illinois Congress of Mothers. Mrs. Charles Henrotin, President Chicago Woman's Club. Mr. E. G. Cooley, City Supt. of Schools.
 Response—Mrs. Frederic Schoff, President National Congress of Mothers.
 Address—"Principles of Government in Home and School"—Prof. Edward Howard Griggs.

Thursday, 10 A. M., at Chicago Woman's Club.
Business Session, 12 M.

Review of Conditions of Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Children—Mr. Hastings H. Hart.
 Discussion.
 2 P. M.—Soprano Solo—Mrs. Sanger Steel.
Moral Education.
 "Public Education and Morality"—Miss Margaret Evans, Carleton College, Minn.
 "Mother's Mistakes"—Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, Washington, D. C.
 "The Bible in the Schools"—Mr. George A. Coe, Evanston, Ill.
 4:30 to 6 P. M.—Reception to Officers, Delegates and Visitors tendered by Illinois Congress of Mothers.

Art Institute.

8 P. M.—President's Address.
 Subject: "Menaces to the Home. Divorce and the Mormon Hierarchy"—Mr. Francis A. Lewis, Philadelphia; Rev. Wm. J. McCaughan, Chicago; Rev. James S. Stone, Chicago.

Friday, May 13, 10 A. M., at Chicago Woman's Club.
 Invocation—Mrs. E. C. Grice.
 Conference of Presidents.

The Child: What the Congress is doing for him in Home, School and State.

"The Working Child"—Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York.

"Music in Education"—Mr. Wm. L. Tomlins, Chicago.

2 P. M.—Business meeting of Illinois Congress of Mothers. During this State meeting Delegates and visitors may visit places of interest in Chicago.

Art Institute.

8 P. M.—Invocation.

Music by Boy Choir of Grace Church, under direction of Mr. Harrison Wild.

The Nation's Boy Problem—Hon. B. B. Lindsey Denver.

Some Reasons Why the Nation Has a Boy Problem—In Schools, In Homes, In Commonwealth—Mr. Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Frank L. Wean, Chicago; Mrs. Martha B. Falconer, Chicago.

Saturday, May 14, 9:30 A. M., at Mandel Hall, University of Chicago.

Invocation—Dr. Charles Henderson.

Music—Girls Glee Club, Chicago University.

Greetings—Hon. Alfred Bayliss, State Supt. of Public Instruction.
 Conference.

"How to Conduct Parents' and Teachers' Meetings"—Mrs. E. R. Weeks, Kansas City, Mo.

"Educational and Civic Results of Parents' Auxiliaries"—Mrs. E. C. Grice, Riverton, N. J.

"Education for the Art of Life"—Mr. James L. Hughes, Toronto.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

"America."

1:30 P. M.—Luncheon to National Board and guests by Illinois Congress of Mothers—Hotel Del Prado, 59th St. and Madison Ave.

May 26 is Mothers' Congress Day at the St. Louis Exposition, and an interesting program will be given suggestive of various lines of work for improving the opportunities for childhood in America.

A full report of the conference in Chicago will be published and sent free to Associate Members. Others who may desire it can procure it by sending their names and one dollar to Mrs. E. C. Grice, Secretary, Riverton, N. J.

The Congress has just issued a new "List of Books for Children" and also a "List of Books for Mothers." These lists have been compiled under the careful supervision of Mrs. H. H. Birney. The list for children is not carried beyond the thirteenth year, in the belief that if a child has read wisely until then, he should be forever through with children's books.

The "Book List for Mothers" does not aim to be a catalogue of the literature valuable to women. It simply suggests a few books on the more important lines which concern her as mother and home-maker.

The Corresponding Secretary reports *daily* enquiries concerning the above booklets, not only orders from those who want them, but letters of commendation from those who are using them.

The National Congress of Mothers has sent out the following circular issued by the National League of Women's Organizations formed to protect the country against the treasonable and polygamous teachings and practices of Mormonism, and to maintain Christian ideals of marriage.

March 11, 1904.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the National League of Women's Organizations of America, held at the Capitol in Washington, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting that on Sunday, March 27th, or as soon thereafter as possible, every clergyman in the United States ask every man in his congregation to write to his Senators, requesting them, in view of the evidence already presented in the case of Reed Smoot, to vote against the retention of said Smoot in the highest lawmaking body of the country.

For the honor of American womanhood, and the protection of the moral standards of the American home, the National League of Women's Organizations, representing at least a million women, asks this of the ministers of the country, in aid of their battle in defense of the home on which the safety of the nation rests.

Editorial from the *New York Times*, March 6, 1904: "The candid President, Joseph F. Smith, made it quite clear that the law of the land is not obeyed in good faith by the institution which he represents. He made it equally clear that Smoot is also the representative of that institution, which is to say that he is the representative of an association of law-breakers. It seems impossible that the

Senate should consent to receive the representative of such an institution as the representative of one of the United States. Either Utah must be demonized, or it must go without representation at Washington."

Editorial from the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, March 7, 1904:—"So long as the movement against Smoot seemed to be chiefly a religious persecution, based upon abstract theories of social order, it commanded little sympathy from the general public; but President Smith's revelations last week have given the case another aspect, and raise questions of public policy of the gravest character and moment. Petty considerations of partisan politics have arisen to obscure the one issue which the Senate has to decide. That issue is: Shall Smoot, even though not guilty himself of the polygamy, but as an apostle of a church which practices and defends it, be excluded from the highest council of the nation?"

Earnestly requesting your coöperation in maintaining the moral standards of a Christian nation, we are,

Respectfully yours,

MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF, Phila., Pa., Chairman
Executive Committee.

MRS. DARWIN S. JAMES, New York, N. Y., Vice-Chairman.

MRS. ALFRED D. WARNER, 1202 Delaware Ave.,
Wilmington, Del., Secretary.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, 1306 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D. C., Treasurer.

DR. SARAH J. ELLIOTT, New York.

MRS. J. P. MUMFORD, Philadelphia.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Washington, D. C.

MRS. HOWARD W. LIPPINCOTT, Philadelphia.

MRS. CHARLES N. THORPE, Philadelphia.

MRS. ROBERT R. COTTEN, North Carolina.

MRS. THEODORE W. BIRNEY, Washington, D. C.

MISS MARY A. BURNHAM, Philadelphia.

MRS. JOSEPH PRICE, West Chester, Pa.

MRS. HENRY F. BLOUNT, Washington, D. C.

The only way to show the Senators that the womanhood of America demands the expulsion from the Senate of a man representing beliefs and practices that are inimical to every principle of purity and honor, is to send them letters urging his expulsion. Every woman can help in this by writing to her State Senators in Washington (there are only two) and by inducing other women, and men, to write.

The situation has not changed in the least because under the pressure of the investigation, to allay the agitation, President Smith has again forbidden plural marriages. Those who know the Mormon hierarchy will not be deceived by this command wrung from the President by the strong tide of public opinion caused by his confessions made in Washington before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

About Some New Theories

"To err is human," and humanity will continue to make mistakes until through a labyrinth of experiences absolute knowledge of the best methods shall be reached. Meantime, we must strive to avoid mistakes as far as possible.

The most fatal mistakes, those we should diligently strive to avoid, are those which occur in rearing children. To prepare a child for the exigencies of life is a solemn thing and combines the sweetness of love and the gravity of responsibility. Too often the joys of motherhood are experienced before the accompanying responsibility is sufficiently considered. Happily it follows that mother love combines all the undying devotion, the untiring patience and the eternal vigilance which the duties of motherhood demand. The *desire* for the child's welfare is paramount in every parent's heart, though often the ideals of welfare are perverted and such ideals lead to unwise methods which often prove disastrous to the child.

This ever-present desire, stimulated by the study of childhood and motherhood, is rapidly establishing in the minds of the younger generation of mothers changed ideals of the methods by which family life may be brought to its highest development. Young mothers, eager to seize the best for themselves and their children, are accepting and testing many new theories at variance with old customs and traditions. In experimenting with the new theories the young mother may easily make new mistakes equally disastrous to the child as were the old customs she repudiates with horror and contempt.

One imminent danger lies in the very newness of the theories, which, however plausible in appearance, however true they may eventually prove, are yet in the experimental stage, and the mother may err in the application of a theory which, when rightly interpreted and wisely applied, would be beneficial. The multiplicity of theories brings also differences of opinion, and the attempt to seize the good in *all* of them may result in a conflicting and vacillating discipline, injurious to both mother and child. Our grandmothers may have made many mistakes, but they had unvarying standards to which they adhered with varying degrees of severity.

Another danger lies in the too rigid enforcement of any one theory, possibly on a child not adapted to receive benefit from that theory, but which might be benefited from a proper adjustment of several theories.

The one question of punishment, its propriety and extent, has made miserable the hearts of many mothers. Under Solomon's official endorsement the rod was wont to hold a prominent place in family discipline. The certain efficacy of such punish-

ment is doubted today because after so many generations of use those reared under its regime do not attest the superiority of that method over more modern ideas. The mother-heart at all times shrinks from inflicting pain on a child, and to *whip* one's own child, to *fight* a helpless, even though misbehaving, child, seems monstrous to modern tenderness. Conscious of her own weaknesses and errors, and shrinking from the necessity of punishing a beloved child, the young mother readily accepts the teaching that it is not good for the child at any time. She argues that Solomon was a man and man-like prolific of suggestions for the discipline of others, and how could he, with a thousand wives and the inevitable proportion of children, know anything of the tender love and patient solicitude which blesses the monogamous family. So the women of today question Solomon's real knowledge of child nature, while admitting his wisdom in regard to other things, and more congenial theories in regard to punishment find favor with many. This sentiment against the rod is unfortunately accompanied by a feeling of opposition to all forms of punishment. The young mother trying to follow the most approved theories of modern thinkers, and at the same time unconsciously following the line of least resistance, easily accepts the theory that no punishment is needed in the early years of a child's life. The child is left to follow its own uncontrolled desires until later she finds it impossible to guide or to force the child into the way she thinks it should go. No respect for authority having been taught or required, resistance against authority has asserted itself as a natural result, and at home and at school the child is rebellious, unruly, and unhappy. Family discipline is as necessary to family happiness as food and fuel. The lessons of self-denial, of self-control, of forbearance, and of every other virtue needed in life, are best and more easily learned early in life, in the home, even though it requires all the mother's time and thought.

The object of punishment is not to inflict pain on the child, nor to gain one's own way, but to teach the child respect for authority and obedience to law, as well as to maintain that restraining influence over life which is good for adults as well as children. Uncontrolled nature runs into rioting and often results in a wreck, and restraint wisely maintained is good for all, for it teaches self-control as well as obedience. Whipping children has absolutely nothing in itself to recommend it as a form of punishment, and no doubt in many cases does harm, yet it is equally true that the fear of pain added to the certainty of the punishment may make some children more amenable to authority. The cer-

taint of the punishment is very important. The mother who makes a rule and when the child violates it sometimes punishes the child and at other times remits the punishment has done the child a great injustice. It is most important for him to learn that the violation of law brings certain punishment whether in the world of nature, of morals, or of domestic life. A fluctuating or uncertain discipline is great injustice to the child, for then it learns that it is possible to evade the punishment, and many evils will follow. The success attained by lawyers in enabling criminals to escape the legal punishment of crimes has no doubt contributed much to the increase of crime. Certainty of punishment must bring greater respect for any law.

No matter what the form of punishment adopted, it should never be administered in anger. The child should recognize it as the inevitable result of the violation of law, and should feel that it would in no way effect the relations between it and the mother. Few laws are needed for family discipline, but those few should be wisely administered and adhered to. The mother's word should at all times be as strong as law and being tempered by her never-failing love and sympathy should find ready acquiescence in the child.

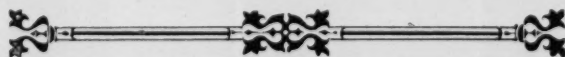
The theory that a new-born child is a pure emanation from God bearing His image and impress, and can be safely left to unfold under our sheltering care, is very beautiful and comforting. No one denies the presence of the "divine spark" within each soul, but the earth-nature is strongly implanted also, and the parents must not be shocked if under their loving and watchful care, the child manifests traits and commits deeds which are characteristic of universal human nature. It is our privilege to feed and foster this "divine spark" that it may in time enable us to rise above the earth-nature. But it is best to recognize the strength and presence of this earth-nature in time to teach the child to control it *before it controls him*. The mother who is more loving than wise, more sentimental than scientific, will probably learn wisdom through tears.

The theory that impression and expression represent the sum total of human life, and that if left to its own volition the child will gradually express by its deeds all the mistakes of its ancestors and

thus expend its store of "original sin" or inherited tendencies, deserves studious attention. It may be correct, safe, and strictly scientific to "resist not evil," but to let the child express the evil that is in him early in life, provided that while he is *expressing* the evil the parents are *impressing* him with good. Two things cannot occupy the same place at the same time, and if the amount of good *impressed* be greater than the amount of evil seeking to be *expressed*, then will the good gradually predominate and the evil be overcome. This is capable of diverse interpretation and manifold application from a burst of temper, or a petty falsehood, up to blows with murderous thoughts.

The expelling of wrong ideals and the implanting of good ideals is the mother's highest privilege, and she can devise her own way for accomplishing it, but it must be done if she would secure her child's future happiness and safety. It is very important that parents demonstrate in their own lives the precepts they strive to inculcate. Habits of obedience, prompt, implicit obedience, should be required and cultivated; yet it should be remembered that it is more natural for a child to imitate than it is to obey. Children reason long before they express any deductions, and the inconsistencies of parents are soon apparent to them. The rules necessary for family discipline apply as much to the parents as to the children. Control yourself while teaching your child self-control. Speak the truth always yourself, that the truth may become a beautiful reality in the child's life and not a matter of expediency, or its neglect a means of escaping punishment. Never deceive a child under any circumstances. Unpleasant truths can be softened by love, but deception always leaves a bitter flavor. Show your love discreetly and without ostentation, but show it at all times. The child to whom love is a living reality because it is a part of his daily life will have a fund of faith in all things pure and good which will help him in the battle of life. Never let your punishments take the form of a denial of a kiss. Let the child feel that its mother's kiss is the evidence of the mother love, that one divine blessing which will endure through his life, and that while her punishments are sure, her forgiveness is as certain as the punishment because of her great and unfailing love.

MRS. ROBERT R. COLTEN



UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812

NATIONAL SOCIETY.



CHARTER TRUSTEES NATIONAL

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE
MRS. GEORGE B. WOODWARD

MRS. JACOB GEORGE ULLERY
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MRS. WESTERN BASCOME, Missouri, *First Vice-Pres. National.*

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MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING, *Founder General, Director Nat'l.*

MRS. JOHN B. RICHARDSON, Louisiana, *Historian National.*

MRS. WILLIAM F. CORKRAN, Delaware, *Rec. Sec. National.*

MRS. EDWARD ROBY, Illinois, *Charter Trustee National.*

MRS. GEORGE A. LUDIN, New York, *Special Secretary National.*

MAY 26 will be the day for this Society at St. Louis. The program will consist of exercises of about two hours in length in the Hall, after which a reception will be given the members and their friends by the N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Missouri, in the Missouri State Building.

The names of all who will attend should be sent to the headquarters of this Society at once. The National Executive Board is prepared to find accommodations at any price required for members and their friends, through the Merchant Service Company of St. Louis.

A valuable historical fact has been impressed upon our minds lately by the accidental bringing to this country of some lists of Americans who were held prisoners by the British at Jamaica and Barbadoes during the War of 1812. This is the fact, so often overlooked by those who are preparing records for membership in the various patriotic societies—the extreme youth of many of those engaged in the service during these early wars. Some of those whose names are found in the papers of which we are now writing were only twelve years of age—a few even younger than that.

Many applicants for membership are sure they have heard of their ancestors holding commissions and can scarcely be convinced that these commissions were gained so frequently by remaining in the service AFTER the war. They find it difficult to realize their age during service.

The lists to which we refer were bought in England by a goldbeater of Springfield, Mass., who needed a certain style of old-fashioned hand-made paper for his work. It is well he proved to be a man of education, or these valuable records would have been lost forever. The President National of this society saw the newspaper notice and sent it to

Washington. The lists are now at the Navy Department there and are a valuable addition to the records of that war.

There are four books with the names of all the American man-of-wars men, privateers men, and merchant marines who were detained on prison ships or on shore.

Ohio

The regular monthly meeting for February was held at the home of the President, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve. Mrs. William L. Clark, of Hamilton, gave an historical paper, including a sketch of Dolly Madison. Full reports were given of the annual meeting of the National Society in New York—both social and executive. As the session was held at the exact hour that Senator Hanna's body was being committed to the tomb, the President referred to the fact that the funeral of Ohio's great son was taking place, and by vote of the assembly Mrs. Simpson, the secretary, was asked to express to Mrs. Hanna the sympathy of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, State of Ohio, in the loss of her distinguished husband.

The following resolution was also passed:

"To the Committee on Streets and Parks of the City of Cincinnati, O.

"The National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 has learned with regret the plan proposed to condemn the square bounded by Fourth, Lawrence, Third and Lyle streets for a public park. While sympathizing with the park movement, it feels that the Lyle Homestead, one of the historical landmarks, should be preserved."

After refreshments, served by the courtesy of the President, the meeting adjourned. The next meeting will be held at the residence of the treasurer, Mrs. David T. Disney, third Friday in March.

Peter Navarre Chapter

The Peter Navarre Chapter of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, State of Ohio, was organized in Toledo on November 17 with Mrs. Geo. B. Orwig, Regent; Mrs. Helen Wolcott Dimick, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Sarah Foley, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. J. Kent Hamilton, Registrar, and Miss Cordelia O. Hopkins, Historian. A name for the organization and plans of work were discussed. It was decided to hold quarterly meetings after the society should be fully started. Mrs. Dimick read a most interesting paper on "Causes and Events of the War of 1812."

The organization was completed on January 9 at the home of the Regent. Three new members were added to the former list of ten. The literary feature of the morning was a paper by Miss Cordelia O. Hopkins, who gave a sketch of her maternal great grandfather, Maj. Wm. Allison, through whom she holds membership in the Daughters of 1812. A letter from Miss Jennie B. Scott, of Maumee, was read. With it was a photograph of an old house at Maumee, begun by Almon Gibbs, quartermaster of Ft. Meigs, and completed by his wife, Chloe Spafford Gibbs. Miss Scott has recently purchased the property, "assuaged the traditional ghost alleged to haunt the place by paying the mortgage," and has restored it as nearly as possible to its original condition. Views of Ft. Meigs may be obtained from all the windows. Communications from the State President were received and other business transacted.

The name, Peter Navarre, was chosen as the result of much deliberation. Peter Navarre was a pioneer of the days of 1812, and made his living by trapping and fur-trading in the vicinity. Born in Detroit in 1785, he removed to the valley of the Maumee in 1807, building a log cabin near the mouth of the river, on the east side. He could speak both Canadian French and the dialect of the Pottawatomies, and was a friend of the great chief Little Turtle. The fur trade being closed by the War of 1812, Peter, with his brothers, Robert, Alexis and Jaquot offered their services to Gen. Hull. Navarre urged Gen. Hull to accept the proffered aid of Miamis, but he declined, and they afterward allied themselves with the British. Upon Hull's surrender of Detroit, Peter was included in the list of paroled, although he had not as yet seen active service. Because of this fact, he refused to recognize the right to treat him as a prisoner of war, and immediately commenced active service for the United States, whereupon the British offered a reward for his scalp. Throughout the war he acted as scout for Gen. Harrison, and proved a most valuable one. Perhaps his greatest work was as carrier of a dis-

patch from Harrison at Ft. Meigs to Croghan at Ft. Stephenson (now Fremont). The distance of over thirty miles was covered with the greatest difficulty, during a terrific thunderstorm, the rain falling in torrents. He was obliged to swim the Sandusky River, creep through the brush to the fort, with the Indians close upon him. He succeeded in delivering his message and brought Harrison an answer to it on the morning following that upon which he set out. Navarre is reputed to have been the man who shot the Indian sharpshooter from the old elm tree opposite Ft. Meigs, from which the besieged were being picked off. After the war he returned to his home on the Maumee, where he spent the remainder of a long and useful life. He died March 20, 1874, in his eighty-ninth year. For several years previous to his death he served as President of the Maumee Valley Pioneers' Association. His name not appearing on enlistment roll, the law provided no pension for his valuable service, but Congress, by special act, gave him pecuniary reward, which made his last days comfortable. Peter Navarre lies buried in St. Francis de Sales Cemetery, in an unmarked grave. It is the intention of this Chapter to see that the last resting-place of this hero is designated by a suitable memorial. The attention of the Society was called to the fact that the Lucas County Memorial Association is in possession of a painting of Peter Navarre which has never been framed. A committee was appointed to investigate, discover the name of the painter, if possible, and collect any data connected with the picture, toward obtaining a frame for it.

The Chapter is doubly fortunate in that it numbers among its members two "real daughters" of 1812—Mrs. Geo. W. Bills and Mrs. Vincent Hamilton.

The former is the daughter of Samuel Wilson, who served as corporal in the war of 1812, in Emigh's Company of Volunteer Cavalry, enlisting from New York State. He participated in the battle of Plattsburgh and other important engagements. After the war he received a grant of 160 acres in northern Michigan, because of meritorious service, and located on said land some forty-seven years ago. He drew a pension until his death, after which his widow continued to draw it until her demise. Mrs. Bills' grandfather, Peter Wilson, served through the Revolution, was captured by Indians and with a friend was held in captivity for some months before escaping to civilization.

Mrs. Vincent Hamilton (Eliza F. Collins) is the daughter of John Collins, of Welsh descent. He was born at Spottsylvania, Va., in 1777, came west to Woodford, Ky., when a young man, and there married Jane Holman, daughter of Hon. Henry Holman, Government surveyor. In 1812, he, with his family, removed to Richmond, Indiana. He

served in Harrison's army, being an ensign under Capt. Whitehead, at Ft. Meigs. Because of her father's service, Mrs. Hamilton, while a minor, received 160 acres of Government land, at his death. This was in 1853. Mr. Collins came of a long-lived race, and he himself lived to the ripe age of seventy-six.

The Peter Navarre Chapter hopes to lend valuable assistance to the Maumee Valley Pioneers' Association in its laudable efforts to obtain control of Ft. Meigs and other historic spots in the vicinity. The latter body has purchased a small portion of the outworks of Ft. Meigs, including the site of the massacre of Dudley's men, and where they lie buried. It has also a small piece of ground at Turkey Foot Rock, has put a concrete foundation under the rock, and, as soon as the weather permits, will place a substantial iron fence around it. The organization is also trying to induce the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the Pioneers' Association, or kindred bodies, to condemn and purchase historical spots. Through the efforts of Commodore Gunckel there have been placed wooden markers on the important sites. These are unsubstantial, and in some cases incorrectly placed. It is desirable that they be replaced by tablets or monuments more lasting, and Congress has been urged to aid in this work, though such effort has been thus far unsuccessful. The Pioneers' Association is also endeavoring to learn the names of those who served at and about Ft. Meigs. In all this the local chapter of the Daughters U. S. D. 1812 plan to give aid and encouragement.

Such an enterprise should receive the moral and financial support of a generous public. It is fitting that we preserve these old battlegrounds as an object lesson of faithful devotion to country and principle, as well as to perpetuate the memory of our heroic dead. The importance of the Maumee Valley in the War of 1812 can scarcely be overestimated. It was here that Harrison made his final stand, and with the aid of Crogan at Ft. Stephenson, checked the British and Indian invasion. Nearby, at Put-in-Bay, occurred the ever memorable victory of Perry, which drove the British from the Lakes and enabled the American army to cross the lake on transports and defeat the British on their own ground. These successes regained the territory lost by Hull's surrender and turned the scales of war in our favor. From that time victory for our cause was assured. The next regular meeting of this chapter will be held with the Regent on the second Saturday in April.

CORDELIA O. HOPKINS,
Historian, Peter Navarre Chapter,
N. S. U. S. D. 1812, Ohio.

MRS. T. L. A. GREVE,
President, N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Ohio.

Louisiana

Mrs. J. M. Sherrouse, the State Vice-President, entertained the Louisiana State Society on March 1. Mrs. John B. Richardson, the State President, presiding. One important piece of work was the placing of a register at the porter's lodge of the Chalmette monument, for preserving the names of visitors to this historical spot.

The National Society's day at St. Louis was discussed and plans made to represent this State Society there, the President announcing her intention of attending.

Delaware

The regular meeting of February 13 was made doubly interesting by the presence of Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, State Regent for Delaware of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She brought with her a copy of an oil painting of her great-uncle, whose name was Clarke, who was drowned in English waters during the War of 1812, being a lieutenant on the *Chesapeake*. A fine paper was read by Mrs. Brayshaw.

Pennsylvania

It is almost impossible to realize what a change in meaning can be made by the omission of a punctuation point and a capital.

In the March number of THE CLUB WOMAN, under the Pennsylvania items of this society, can be found a photograph of the youngest "Real Daughter" in the society, with the following remark: "She is the daughter of John Faubre, of Frederick, Maryland, who fought in the war of 1812. Mrs. Rebuck is yet on the sunny side of thirty and in Philadelphia is the only surviving widow—as far as is known—of a soldier of that war." It should read: "Mrs. Rebuck is yet on the sunny side of thirty. And in Philadelphia is the only surviving widow—as far as known—of a soldier of that war—Mrs. Anna Catherine Sharpe, etc." As Mrs. Rebuck is the happy wife of Dr. Charles S. Rebuck, of Harrisburg, we hasten the correction as quickly as possible.

Maine

The regular meeting for the month of March was held at the home of Mrs. Arthur B. Hodsdon. There was a good attendance. The Vice-President, Mrs. George F. Walker, gave a clear explanation of the cause of the War of 1812. The hostess favored the audience with several vocal and instrumental selections. Seven of the members of the Cresco Literary Club were present and gave a most amusing imitation of an old-fashioned business meeting before parliamentary procedure was understood as it is now. It was most entertaining and quaint and gave an afternoon of laughter. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess.

There is a little additional news regarding the gavel presented to this society by Mrs. Nora Grant Rice, who had it made from a piece of wood of the Frigate *Constitution*, which had formerly been presented to Mrs. Rice by Mrs. Hichborn. Through Mrs. Dyer, the Maine State President, we hear that the ancestor of Mrs. Rice, Captain Samuel Grant, in whose memory the gavel was presented, gave the first masts to the Frigate when she was built at Boston. We have no dates regarding the presentation of these masts and are inclined to think it was when the Frigate was rebuilt. Mrs. Rice desired also to memorialize another ancestor, Samuel Woods, who fought in the War of 1812. Mrs. Rice has not put this last named ancestor's service on record by entering it on the archives of the society, so we can only give it as legendary. It is a pleasure to add this information when it is sent through the right channel, viz., the President of the State Society to the National President—not to THE CLUB WOMAN direct.

Michigan

The roster is completed and is a credit to this State. It is bound in hard covers of gray cloth with the name of the organization printed in blue letters. The frontispiece is a photograph of the organizer of the State and its first President, Mrs. Alfred Russell, who was also at different times Curator and First Vice-President of the National Society.

New Jersey

At the invitation of Mrs. Philip K. Green, 311 Academy Street, Jersey City, who is an officer on the New Jersey State Board of the United States Daughters of 1812, the members and many invited guests met at her historical and interesting home recently to celebrate the birthday of Gen. Andrew Jackson—the famous hero of the War of 1812. The late C. C. Van Reypen, Mrs. Green's venerable father, whose ancestors were among the original Dutch settlers of Bergen, now Jersey City, was always a great admirer of the grand old soldier, and among his most valued possessions was a life-sized portrait of the hero of New Orleans. Every 15th of March, Andrew Jackson's birthday, Mr. Van Reypen draped the portrait with the Stars and Stripes, surmounting it with a wreath of laurel. Inheriting the love and admiration of her father for the famous soldier, Mrs. Green invited many of her friends to help her celebrate the day. Her home is 102 years old and situated in one of the most historical spots of New Jersey. It lies within the site of the "Old Stockade" whose outlines are still perfectly preserved, and which was built for security

against the depredations of the Indians. On the opposite corner stood Lafayette's headquarters, where Washington, as his guest, dined with him in the garden under the grateful shade of an old apple tree.

When, in 1812, the glorious news of Jackson's victory reached the descendants of the old Dutch settlers in the vicinity, a large flag-pole was erected in the middle of what was once the stockade. Later, when the pole was removed, Mrs. Green's family secured the valuable trophy and it now occupies a place of honor in her garden.

Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey State President, in introducing the speaker of the day, made a few remarks, dwelling upon the rich ancestral history of some of the Daughters of 1812, and many of the families of Jersey City, many of whom yet live on the very land which their ancestors settled and owned three hundred years ago.

Mrs. H. C. Hollenberg, of Little Rock, Ark., but at present staying in New York, then gave a delightful description of Jackson, with all the ardor of her Southern nature, for it is said that south of the Mason and Dixon Line, Jackson's memory is loved and revered second only to Washington's.

The old cane, weighty and worn, and draped with red, white and blue ribbons, which was Jackson's inseparable companion, and from which he received the soubriquet of "Old Hickory," was passed for inspection from one guest to the other. The cane is one of Mrs. Hollenberg's treasured possessions.

Each guest was presented with a twig cut from a tree which stands sentinel over the hero's grave in the garden of the Hermitage, Jackson's old home near Nashville, Tenn. These souvenirs were gathered and sent North especially for the guests of the day. Another valued remembrance presented to each one, was a picture of Jackson enclosed in a handsome leaflet, daintily tied with white satin ribbon and inscribed on the outside: "Birthday Souvenir, New Jersey Daughters 1812." Inside was "Andrew Jackson, 'Old Hickory,' born March, 1767; died January 8, 1845."

Mrs. Hollenberg gave a second talk on the Louisiana Purchase. Small maps furnished for the occasion were presented to each guest, as well as beautiful little flags. With the aid of the maps, all were able to comprehend clearly the history of the Purchase. When told that the acquisition cost us only three cents an acre every one smiled. "It was," said the speaker, "the result of a happy (for us) combination of circumstances. Napoleon needed the money and the United States wanted the land."

At the conclusion of the program it was resolved that hereafter Jackson's birthday will always be especially honored by the New Jersey members of

the United States Daughters of 1812. During the afternoon Mrs. William Gerry Slade, National President, sent by telegram her love and greeting, with deep regrets for not being able to be with her Daughters.

M. LOUISE EDGE,
N. J. Pres. U. S. D. 1812.

Maryland

Maryland has not sent in any report this month, so we send instead a photograph of its President, Mrs. Robert C. Barry, who was its organizer and has been its only President and who is also the present Curator of the National Society.



MRS. ROBERT C. BARRY.

Vermont

Vermont's by-laws printed in a similar form to that of the National Constitution, have been sent to the headquarters of the National Society for filing. All the work this State has done has been well done. It holds its State meetings every other month and, therefore, its by-laws are its only message this month.

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE,
National President.



A Vision of Hope

She leads, I follow on and on,
There are none like her, none.

Of care or sorrow weareth she no trace,
The gladness of June is in her face;
The wood thrush sings no sweeter song than she,
Her laughter mocks the brooklets melody;
Joy follows in her steps, where'er she goes;
Life's wildernesses blossom as the rose.

She leads, I follow on and on,
There are none like her, none.

MABEL CORNELIA MATSON.



Daughters of Ohio in New York

By Eva Florence Smith

MRS. N. COE STEWART, one of the recently elected members to the Daughters of Ohio in New York, comes among us as hardly a stranger. Mrs. Stewart has been for many years one of the most prominent figures in club life in



MRS. N. COE STEWART.

Ohio. For four years she was president of Sorosis in Cleveland—that beautiful Lake City—where she created the position of “Chairman of Reciprocity” in the State Federation of Women’s Clubs and collected the year books of all the clubs in the State. Sorosis of Cleveland ranks as the largest club in the State of Ohio and one of the strongest in the General Federation.

In forming the Cabinet of the Women’s Council, the President, Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of San Fran-

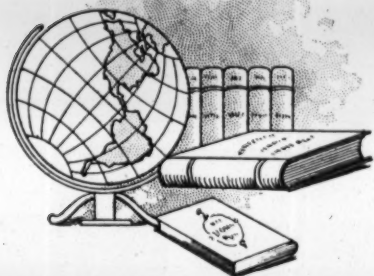
cisco, has made a happy choice in selecting Mrs. Stewart to fill the position of Cabinet head of the Home Department. This Department is divided into six sections bearing on home life, viz: Education, Sanitation, Religious Teaching, Housekeeping in its various branches—Dress and Homemaking.

“The last department,” said Mrs. Stewart, “is the all comprehending term which includes all the rest. It is to make the homemakers of the country recognize their power as such, and their importance in the work of the world that inspires me to help develop the home department into a great organized body of women in the various States of this country, and through the National Council in the other countries of the world.”

At a meeting of the Daughters of Ohio in New York, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, March 7, Mrs. Stewart gave a very interesting talk on the subject of homemaking and outlined her intentions to dignify in the minds of the women themselves their profession in this line. “Homemaking is the most important profession in the world,” she said, “and should be considered a profession which entitles the woman entering upon it to consider herself earning not only her own living, but far more than a living. She should never allow herself to be spoken of as ‘the supported class.’ The old notion that a man supported his wife and that she was dependent is one of the greatest forces which have made women seek to earn money outside the home.” The making of a home is a partnership and the wife is a helpmate and a capable mother, thus fulfilling her obligations and is no more a dependent than the man she married.

At the last meeting of the National Council at Indianapolis, Ind., in February, Mrs. Stewart was one of the speakers and took an active part in the meeting. Now that she has taken up her residence in New York City, locating with her family at Fort Washington Park overlooking the Hudson, her hospitality will, no doubt, be as much in evidence as in her former home in Cleveland, Ohio.

OUR WOMEN TEACHERS



IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

*A department devoted to
the interests of women teachers*

Qui docet, discit.

Mrs. Harry Hastings, Department Editor

WOMEN teachers in the N. Y. City schools are now, apparently, eligible to almost any position in the educational system. For many years there was apparently no promotion higher than that of principal of an elementary school. Then, with the introduction of special studies in the schools, came the need of special teachers and consequently supervisors and directors of those studies which were not considered academic studies, and in which the regular teachers had not requisite training. Some of these special studies by their very nature seemed to require women; they were, accordingly, appointed to these positions. Hence, we have women directors of kindergartens, directors of sewing and directors of cooking. But these directors have never received the salary that the men holding corresponding positions have always had.

However, a couple of years ago, a district superintendent appointed in Brooklyn was a woman, and *mirabile dictu*, she received the *same* salary as a man holding a similar position. Then, for some little time, it looked as if further positions of a like rank were closed to women candidates. Women, eminently fitted for certain positions, were urged as candidates, but one after another they were rejected. Finally, last autumn, a woman was again appointed as district superintendent. Her qualifications were such that if she had not been appointed, it could only have been assumed that nothing but her sex had debarred her.

And now a woman has been installed as principal of the Girls' Training School in Brooklyn. This is one of the highest positions attainable, and carries with it a large salary. Women, generally, who are interested in the advancement of women in the professional and business world consider it a great step forward. Certainly sex can no longer be considered a factor in the eligibility of candidates. President Rogers of the Board of Education said at the installation of Miss Johnson as principal of

the Training School that he did not believe in appointing women to positions simply because they were women; but if they were fitted for positions to which they aspired, he believed in appointing them to those positions.

Exactly, we all agree to that, and women, who desire to advance in their own line of work, understand thoroughly that they can only attain their ends by being fully equipped and, hence, in these days are entirely competent, or they do not offer themselves as candidates.

In view of the appointment of Miss Johnson to a position hitherto considered to be available for men teachers only, it is rather difficult to understand on what grounds Miss M. Augusta Requa was superseded by Mr. Luther H. Gulick as director of physical training of the City of New York. Miss M. Augusta Requa held the position of director and Mr. Gulick was placed above her while she was relegated to the position of assistant director. Miss Requa has applied to the courts for reinstatement, and the outcome of the suit is awaited with lively anticipation.

Most people interested in school matters have been wondering what will be done with the married teachers who retain their positions in defiance of the by-laws of the Board of Education. A by-law states that the marriage of a woman teacher declares her position vacant. Certain teachers who had the temerity to marry and retain their positions were upheld by a decision of the courts. Then, the Board of Superintendents, it is said, will try to cover the position by declaring the breaking of the by-law an act of insubordination, and the punishment of insubordination is dismissal. Well, it will probably take a court to decide that marriage is an act of insubordination, and so more and more litigation.

The outcome of this one interpretation of the by-law is certainly of more than passing interest. If marriage is an act of insubordination, why, what then!

A teacher entered her protest through the public prints, recently, in regard to the time required for home study by girls in the high school. She instances the work of a girl of fifteen of good ability, whom she describes as a faithful, painstaking student. She says the girl in order to do the work required must spend her whole waking hours while out of school, in the preparation of work, and, furthermore, that for English alone, the work required is two hours out of school and forty minutes in the classroom.

The same amount of time is required from a boy, but unless he is what his fellow students call a "greasy grind" he won't give this time. And the sooner the girl uses the same good judgment in regard to the time given to her work we will hear these protests from teachers and parents. The work is not imposed by the teacher, the course of study demands it; but common sense must in the end moderate the requirements of the course of study.

Comparatively few things are done to honor the memory of women teachers. Even the schools founded by them are seldom named in their honor.

The graduates of the Farmington school are preserving in a very appropriate manner the memory of Miss Sarah Porter, for so many years the principal of the Farmington school. They are about to build a three-story annex to the New York Exchange for Woman's Work. The building is to be equipped and furnished in suitable style, and one room will be set aside for the exhibition of the work of girls who at one time or another attended the school. Mrs. William G. Choate, the founder of the Woman's Exchange work all over the world, and the head of the New York branch, was herself a Farmington girl.

Miss Sophia Wright, of New Orleans, has recently been presented with a loving-cup, the prize offered to the person who has done that city the greatest service. Fifteen years ago she started a free night school for those who could not attend the day school. Just two scholars applied on the night she first opened her school. Today there are fifteen hundred in attendance and were there, fortunately, room enough, many more would only be too glad to attend.

The New Nation.

By James Montague.

Welcome, four by six republic, to the august council board,

Where the family of nations sits in such serene accord!

Such a cunning little country, and curiously placed,
Where the winding Western Hemisphere is narrow
in the waist.

There the earthquake shifts the landscape with the
change of ev'ry moon;

And they hold four revolutions on each pleasant
afternoon,

There they neither fear the winter, nor the black-
ness of the night,

For the vomiting volcanoes furnish ali with heat and
light.

There the bandit deftly carves you as he trolls his
"tra, la, la,"

A gladsome spot, now is it not, this pleasant
Panama?

Tiny nursling of a nation, cuddling close between
two seas,

Shaken sore with Chagres fever that besprinkles
ev'ry breeze,

Stocked with sixteen styles of serpents, lacing all the
tropic bowers,

What a great and potent ally for a weakling land like
ours!

A canal we'll dig across it, using half a million men,

Though perchance some stray eruption promptly
fills it up again.

And we'll surely hail Colombia with a stern and
strident jeer,

If that dull, benighted country deems it wise to in-
terfere.

While to other meddling nations, we will simply say,
"Ha, ha!"

And all will be tranquility in peaceful Panama.

Let fair Panama be welcomed to the nations' fire-
side,

It's a real all-wool republic, though not quite a full
yard wide.

There'll be always something doing that will put dull
care to rout,

While it's still transacting business, and its two-
star flag hangs out.

Since Balboa first set foot upon its wildly tossing
plain,

And the shakes and snakes and fever made him long
for dear old Spain,

There has never been a moment in that agitated land
When some seven kinds of trouble were not con-
stantly on hand.

So we'll cheer the new republic with a lusty "Rah,
rah, rah!"

A truly great and glorious State is placid Panama!

—New York American.

The New Woman

By Gertrude B. Showell

THE new woman? Oh, yes! We hear it on all sides! The new woman, it sounds very attractive; what does it mean? This is the question both careless and thoughtful people ask. Suppose we look into the matter and find out what this new woman is and can be.

First of all, is she an emancipated woman? Emancipated is to be "free from bondage or restraint," and is thought of at the present day in the strongest sense, especially of the "free from restraint." Is it this woman we hear the talk about? Is this the kind we would be, or have our daughters be? Let us hope not! But emancipated also means "free from prejudices or errors," and in this sense it seems to me we can call ourselves emancipated women.

These prejudices and errors have been inherited through the centuries; from the days of barbarism, from the days of crude civilization and a later fanaticism, till the barriers were so closed in around us that we were nigh to suffocation.

Now, that the barriers are down, let us look at some of the results. For one thing, there is a larger field for physical development, as in the way of varied sports, sparring, football, etc. Are they mannish? Perhaps; but not in their proper place and free from publicity. The Greeks well knew that physical development meant physical beauty. And certainly a healthy body can better develop a healthier soul.

Next we have an enlarged mental scope; the higher education and the varied professional branches open to us. What does this mean? That we would change our sex, reverse the order of creation? No, I think not. It is only fulfilling a very proper longing for occupation, something to take us out of our narrow routine and ourselves.

Think of the past, the unfortunate woman who had to stay at home, who had no responsibilities but those she could pay to have done for her. If she read much, she was a "blue stocking." If she sought an occupation, it was unladylike to be so strong-minded. What happened? She grew morbid, or she was whiney, or she was sour and crabbed, or worst of all, she learned to be a gossip—if not worse—from sheer lack of anything to fill her mind.

Did she wish to avoid these evils? There was the temptation of marrying for a home. Does this sound attractive? Would we have it back?

Lastly, we have the club woman. What about

her? It has a very masculine sound; your timid woman would never allow it discussed in the home! But it is a very harmless thing after all. There the lazy one gets information; there the delicate one receives new and refreshing thoughts, and there the intellectual one has a lesson in spiritual pride—she finds there are many others who know quite as much as she does.

So there is no time for gossip, no rivalry in dress, no discussion of beaux. And we have a taste fostered for a healthy interest in the unfortunate or unoccupied.

Did I hear some one say this keeps the girl from home, from domestic duties or that a mother should have no time for outside interests? But why; where is a good reason? The properly balanced woman cannot and will not neglect her duty but makes time for all things that will bring freshness and strength to her tasks. And the girl or woman who tries to escape her duties is one who performed them very poorly and made all uncomfortable about her.

And now we have our new woman! Physically strong and healthy with mental growth keeping ahead of the physical and a field for work sufficient to satisfy the healthy development of heart and soul.

Some say this tends to lessen marriages; and so it does—of the kind, thank heaven, which needs to be lessened! Does it make her less a helpmate? How so? She is the higher wife, comprehending the man's mental needs and not keeping him back. As a mother, first a strong and healthy one, what a heritage. With a mind to bend a child's, and experience enough to foster individuality and be a companion in maturity.

Plenty will exclaim this is the pretty side of the question, where is the other? True enough. Many women have grown mannish, many gone to extremes. But is not their example sufficient warning for the future? How many care to imitate them? There is a kinder solution of the question, however; we have but to think of the newness of the situation and how all new things are sure to run to extremes and later find their balance, or die a natural death.

This cannot die; it is an outward movement! Let us look to it that we prepare our daughters for the march, that they may not rush at it as a freedom instead of a glorious privilege.

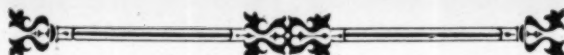
We have viewed the question thus far, and there is much more in it. But now we will only sum up

what has been lost and what gained. What have we lost, anything? Very little! The helpless dependence, the surface courtesy of man; yes, he no longer gives us his seat in the car!

What is gained? Everything—the power to grow to full stature, the power to be ourselves, earnest, honest, loving, “A woman nobly planned.”

So let us not care to be hot-house plants—’tis a forced growth. But let us be flowers, blooming under the free sky and the pure light of God’s sunshine, giving out the perfume sweetness of the pansy, the lily or the rose, as may be, but fulfilling our destiny always.

GERTRUDE B. SHOWELL.



Mrs. Caroline M. Severance

MRS. CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE, Honorary Vice-President General Federation, unites the East and the West in a remarkable life which has reached the dignity of eighty-four noble years. With a record of splendid influence in Boston, where family and



MR. AND MRS. SEVERANCE.

social demands upon her time were not permitted to eclipse the broader claims of civic interests, Mrs. Severance aided in establishing the Boston Woman’s Club, the American Association for the Advancement of Women, the Suffrage Association and many other organized efforts among women.

At a time of well-earned repose after such an active career, Mrs. Severance transferred her domicile from the gray crags around Plymouth Rock to the roses and palms of Los Angeles. Immediately upon entering this new sphere, Mrs. Severance made her lovely new home, “Red Roof,” the hospitable

center of renewed altruistic effort. In a social form this developed into the first woman’s club in Los Angeles, a club which has since become one of the great forces in its municipal life.

At the Biennial of 1904 it is the hope of many admiring friends and club women, that Mrs. Severance may be able to be present. Her recent words of greeting to the great body of women through the columns of *THE CLUB WOMAN* awakened much general interest, which she supplements by a recommendation that the active work of women’s civil service reform committees in every State and city be amply sustained by the clubs and personal effort.

The following extracts from a valued personal letter to the General Federation editor are words of timely wisdom:

“My interest in our club life and work and my vision of its marvelous possibilities are so great that I fall into sermonizing unconsciously. Besides my experience has been so wide, and my years now so few, that I trust for a welcome for, at the least, my good intentions and vital interest. Each number of *THE CLUB WOMAN* delights me in its record of club work—so varied, of course, but so eminently helpful. Ah, what a power for good in public ways, and in the interest of the home itself, lies in the united action of wise, intelligent women. The many pressing issues of the time, must compel this action, in time. May it not be too late to save our institutions, our liberty, and our homes.

“*THE CLUB WOMAN* certainly represents very impartially the varied interests covered by the broad club work, and will become, I hope and believe, more and more helpful in the lives of the numberless communities which it reaches monthly, a stimulus to the more apathetic clubs by the splendid records of the clubs which have become powers in the land—from Chicago and Denver in the West to far New Orleans in the South, and San Francisco on the Pacific.

Loyally and hopefully,

CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE.”

Los Angeles, Cal.

The Society of American Women in London

Anniversary Luncheon

EVERYTHING pertaining to the Society of American Women in London is naturally of interest to all women in this country, and especially so to club women, since its membership is made up of so many of "Ours" now residing in the great metropolis.

The visit to this country two years since of Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, the founder of the society, will be recalled with pleasure by all who were privileged to meet her, and the fact that she has now retired from the office of President which she has held for five years, will be received with regret by all the clubs in this, her native land.

The fifth anniversary of this society was celebrated by a luncheon on Monday, March 7, at the Hotel Cecil.

Preceding the luncheon, the annual business meeting was held, and Mrs. Webster Glynes, formerly Mrs. Ella Deitz Clymer, of New York, was elected President, and Mrs. Arthur Fay, also formerly of this city, chairman of the Executive Committee. By a unanimous vote, Mrs. Griffin was made a life member, a courtesy as complimentary to the society as to the recipient of the honor.

Mrs. Wheeler, Chairman of the Reception Committee, presented Mrs. Griffin with a beautiful bouquet of white lilacs and yellow roses—yellow and white being the society colors—tied with ribbons to match, on one of which was written in gold "Our Founder President," and on the other, "Hotel Cecil, March 7, 1904.

The march to the Grand Hall was led by Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. Ritchie, the Lady Mayoress, followed by three hundred members and guests repre-

senting the literary, scientific, artistic and philanthropic life of London.

Above the chair of the outgoing President the emblem of the society was worked out with the "Union Jack" and "Old Glory," and the arms of the City of London.

After the luncheon, Mrs. Griffin made an address of

welcome to the guests, graciously remembering each, following with a résumé of the work of the society, telling something of its success and closing with a most touching farewell, extending her thanks to the women who had stood by her so grandly in the trying years of organization and growth, when they were feeling their way to the society's present prosperity.

The Countess of Aberdeen in her brief speech paid a compliment to American women in general, and the retiring president in particular, in the following words: "Wherever American women are, you may expect brightness, and they have the power to infuse cheerfulness into the community in which they find themselves. We need all of the brightness we can gather in this city of ours."

When Mrs. Glynes was inducted into office, with a few gracious words of appreciation, she presented Mrs. Griffin with a pin, the badge of the society, set in diamonds, and Mrs. Fay, the incoming chairman of the executive committee, presented her with an "address," engraved on vellum, mounted on moiré silk and framed in red leather, as follows:—

To

Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, on her retirement from the office of First President of the Society of American Women in London.

We, the members of the executive committee, wish on this occasion to express to Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin our deep



MRS. HUGH REID GRIFFIN

appreciation of the benefit she has conferred upon American women residing in London in founding this society, and in guiding its upward course through the first five years of its existence.

It is only we of the executive committee, who have met together from week to week, who can adequately express how completely the president's heart and brain have been devoted to furthering the interests of this society. Her tireless energy has continually accomplished what others deemed impossible; and her gracious methods and unceasing tact have made smooth the paths of progress and have won for her the lasting love and affection of all her fellow workers.

In reviewing the work accomplished by our founder president, we are conscious of the cordial relations which she has established between this society and the people among whom we are sojourning.

She has made an esteemed position of the society in the land of our adoption, and a reputation abroad which our sister societies delight to honor. A pleasant memory which we shall all cherish in her work, is that her last year of office has established the society in a home of its own; and thus in laying down her work, she leaves a strong and broad foundation for her successors to build upon.

Signed,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

During the speaking, Mr. Griffin, quite to the surprise of his wife, entered the hall and was introduced by Lady Aberdeen, and responded in a brief speech, after which Mrs. Griffin told the members and guests present, that if she had accomplished anything for the society in the last five years, much

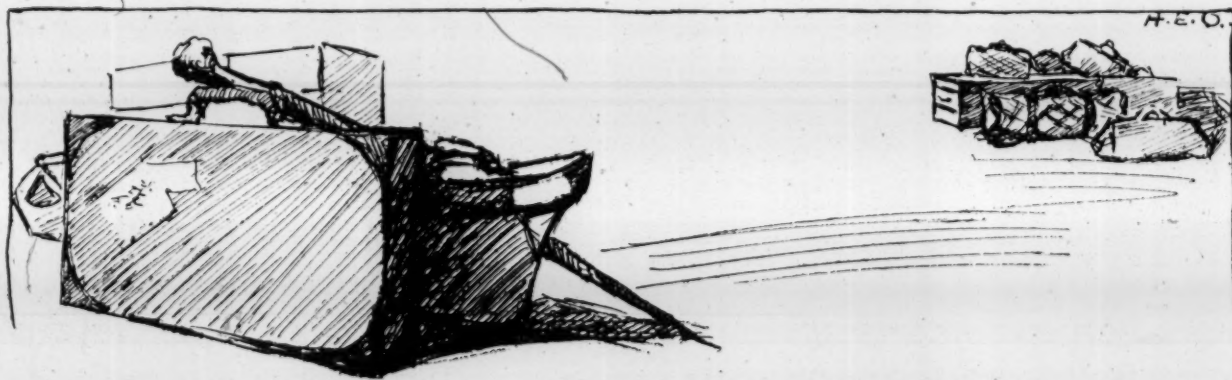
of that success was due to the hearty coöperation of her husband and daughters, a fact which will, no doubt, be echoed in the hearts of many club women similarly circumstanced.

It is quite impossible to chronicle all of the speeches, the songs by which the speaking was interspersed, or the many words of grateful appreciation and regret, showered upon this gracious and winsome woman, who for five years has put so much of herself into the upbuilding of a society, which is not alone of great advantage to American women who live in London, but to all women, everywhere, who feel a particle of interest in those things which make for the spirit of comity and friendly intercourse between women the world over.

In view of all these facts and many more not herein noted, Mrs. Glynes may assume her new duties with confidence, knowing that the fidelity of the members of the society, given to Mrs. Griffin, will also be extended to her, for it is the spirit of American women, to "stand by" with heart, head and hands, a trinity in effort, which will always "bring things to pass" whether at home or abroad.

CAROLINE B. BUELL.

New York, April 11, 1904.



Responsibility walks hand in hand with capacity and power.—
HOLLAND.

Put the best of yourself into all you do and with enthusiasm. More harm may come of work ill done than of work left undone.—
MARDEN.

"Mellowing of Occasion"

By Helen M. Winslow

I WONDER how many of my readers are getting acquainted with Mrs. John Van Vorst's type of club woman through her remarkable book, the "Issues of Life." There is a great deal to be said in its favor; the author says a deal that ought to be said, and says it with vigor and force. The only fault I find with it, is that she treats of too few types; she seems to know so little of the vast multitude of types that make up the great body of club women in this fair land of ours. There has never been a more searching arraignment than this of that type of "New Woman," who substitutes clubs and absolute personal freedom for home and family ties. "The Issues of Life" is certain to arouse wide discussion.

Madeleine Dillon, who is a happy mother, goes to New York while her husband attends to some important business on his ranch in the far West. She is caught up in the whirl of women's clubs and club life—she becomes the friend of women who believe that having children is a blot on their happiness and an obstacle to their social success. She is drawn into vital human experiences that show keenly and dramatically all the glamour, and the tragedy, too, of the life of the "new woman." She sees their path through society strewn with human victims, and she learns that, after all, peace and sanctity of the home are the greatest things in the world. The reader gets an intimate view of a woman's club meeting. Mrs. Van Vorst has drawn her pictures unerringly and unflinchingly. She has shown the folly of one kind of "organized charity" and the absurdity of a certain phase of slumming. She has depicted the woman of "race suicide" theory with an intensity and a meaning that make the characterization remain long and tragically in the memory.

"The Issues of Life" is, in every sense, an unusual book. Behind Mrs. Van Vorst's admirable first-hand studies of women at work is the art of a charming novelist. She has grace and vigor of style and her story moves swiftly and absorbingly. As I have already said, the only trouble is that she does not go far enough. I am told that she is a club woman, but it cannot be that she belongs to many really "down-to-date" clubs. She pictures the extreme types, those who never stay at home, who are given over completely to committee meetings, etc. Right

here let us mark the difference between the real club woman and the woman who belongs only to hospital boards and institution-trustee boards. As all club women know, there is a very great difference; but this fact is what Mrs. Van Vorst seems to lose sight of. She reaches such disastrous conclusions that one cannot help wondering where she got her facts, and why, when she was about it, she did not make a thorough investigation of her premises. The criticism on "The Woman Who Toils," that is, the really valid criticism, was that she and her sister (who went to work in factories, etc.) did not and could not know, from the short and rather independent experiment which they made, hampered, as you might say, by their own refinement and education, exactly what it is to be a working-woman. It seems to me that she has come short in the same way with "The Issues of Life." She has been a member of hospital boards, perhaps, and she knows a few extremists of the type that hold endless discussions in the walks of the social reformers; but she does not know that most important of factors (if one is to write of club life), the *average club woman*.

Her women are not the mothers we were born to, nor yet those whom we know in every-day life; for in spite of her disastrous conclusions, there are still thousands of the good old-fashioned mothers doing business at the old stand today. Hers are the women on "committees" in great cities, who lecture on hygiene, found day nurseries, and study slum bacilli; and the author's purpose is to show that the nervous prostration, the restlessness, and general dissatisfaction from which they suffer comes from too earnest interest in sociological experiments, which they carry on at the expense of little children and tenement district humanity, and in the development of the reasoning faculties at the expense of domestic affections. This is a praiseworthy intention, but she would be more fair, and therefore do more good, if she would admit that "there are others."

I suppose I am optimistic, but it seems to me that things are going very well for our sex, and that we have very little to complain of; also, that the opposite sex has very little to complain of as well, for he is still far from a buttonless state, and he acts as if he enjoyed having intelligent companionship from or with his womenkind. Few women are yet so

"advanced" as to wish to bring up their babies on the coöperative plan. Many young women persist in getting married every year, and also in having babies. And what do they do about it? In the beginning they pin a little band around them and see that their milk is maternally sweet, and look confidently to God for the rest. And so far as we

can judge they seem to enjoy motherhood. Oh, I know it is the fashion to cry out "Race Suicide," and all that, but let us not take to heart too seriously the dismal state of affairs in "The Issues of Life," and bewailed by certain sensational reformers. For the world is rolling on towards the good—still swinging out to the light.



Co-operation

One of the greatest educational needs of the day is more sympathetic coöperation between home and school—between parents and teachers. The necessity of this closer relationship is coming to be very generally recognized. The home is the source of national greatness; the child is our greatest problem in education. The closer we can make the coöperation between home and school, the lighter will be the burdens to be borne and the sooner we shall solve the problems which confront us. A stream can not rise higher than its source. The average school will never be better than the average home. How to increase this average is one of the problems.

The Mothers' Assemblies which have been organized as auxiliaries to the National Congress of Mothers, have before them a wide field of usefulness. Their plan to interest the parents of pupils in the work of the schools is one of great promise. A year or two ago a Mothers' Assembly was organized in Albany. Monthly meetings were held, papers read and discussed, but it was plain that the field of usefulness was circumscribed. These energetic mothers were helping themselves, but they were not enlarging the circle. It occurred to them that they

could go into the schools of the city and, through the teachers, invite the mothers of the children to meet at the various schools for the purpose of organizing mothers' circles. This plan yielded unexpected results. From fifty to one hundred mothers gathered at each of these meetings, listened to excellent papers on obedience, discipline, etc., and were invited to ask questions and discuss the papers presented.

A new life seemed to be opened to these mothers, many of whom had never before either visited the schoolroom in which their children were taught or come into personal contact with the teachers. If this movement can be encouraged and continued, it must result in exciting deeper interest among the mothers and in closer sympathy between parents and teachers. A child who feels the sympathetic influence of his teacher will want his mother to know that teacher, and the more of such knowledge we can inject into our school system, which now runs too much along inflexible lines, the more satisfactory will be our work and the more far-reaching will be its results.

CHARLES R. SKINNER,
Supt. Public Instruction, State of N. Y.

Personal Service the Practical Basis of Successful Organization

Bertha Hirsch Baruch

THE questions which every one must sooner or later ask himself are: Who and what do I stand for? What is my relation to others, and what are the special obligations by which I am bound to the respective organizations to which I belong?



BERTHA HIRSCH BARUCH.

In a word, how deep into my consciousness enters the sense of responsibility which ought to be mine as a member of this or that society, as an active agent, a positive force both at home and abroad?

As a rule, it is levity on the part of members, a careless or loose agreement, a lack of mental responsibility that weakens the social order in general and ultimately destroys the bond that ought to exist between persons leagued together for a common social, industrial, political or professional good.

Where many come to receive, but few are ready to give. The willingness to accept service without rendering adequate return has everywhere and at all times marred human relationships. It is the parasitic tendency so patent in human nature that must constantly be fought by individuals in particular as well as by individuals in aggregate, as societies, in order to preserve the moral and spiritual health and to make possible the progress of personal professional, political or associational life.

If the family is to thrive, the State to prosper, or the particular society or community to grow successfully, a tax must be levied on each member, relatively proportioned to his power to respond.

The first and most important contributions to be sought are the expression of justice and the working

out of love in the widest meaning of the terms. For without this vital cement, the foundation of every human undertaking remains insecure.

Where economic conditions are to be maintained or improved, financial support must be forthcoming; and where active interest, impartial judgment, fearless expression of the truth, a just commendation of a fellow member are the requisites, the exaction should be equally rigid, for such action or ethical conduct should be considered, in addition to the monetary stipulation, a partial payment of dues in personal service in accordance with the constitutional demand of the organization whose widely inclusive and glorious motto is, "All for each and each for all."

The same questions that apply to the single individual are equally applicable to collections of individuals: Who and what do we stand for, and what is to be our guiding principle or basis of Success?

To help and to love others is the Divine command. To help others so that they may become helpful to themselves is the greatest service we can render to them. And to approach others so that they can be able to help us, is the most important service we can render ourselves. We must give if we would ever have and we must have if we would give.

Finally, we must be ourselves, our very best selves. For in being and giving the utmost that is within us, we elevate those around us by our lofty example. By living up to the fullness of light within us, others are attracted by the radiance and are inspired to do likewise. Thus, each may be drawn to the other, and darkness, disappointment and failure may be transmuted into light and joy, into courage, faith and ever fresh endeavor.

In conclusion, let us remember that it is joy in others' joys, sorrow over others' sorrow, pride in others' success, love of well-doing, a spirit of "All for each and each for all," that is the only safeguard of the home, the State, the Church—in short, of any and all organizations whose purpose is the attainment of the highest good.

It is the gentle warmth of sympathy, the pregnant power of appreciation and of good will that stir the latent life-forces in man.

Especially do they become the moving principle of the Creative Spirit which bequeathes a wealth of magnificent works, alive with strength and beauty, worthy to become the soul's messengers that speak to the mind and heart of humanity.

GALLERY OF *American Beauties*

Prominent Buffalo Women

Esther C. Davenport

MRS. Trowbridge, the subject of this sketch, is the wife of Dr. Grosvenor R. Trowbridge and only child of Col. Joseph H. Horton. Mrs. Trowbridge is not only one of Buffalo's most popular and charming young society matrons, but she is identified with many of its philanthropic and patriotic societies.



MRS. GROSVENOR R. TROWBRIDGE

The society which comes nearest her heart is "The Dames of the Loyal Legion," which consists of the wives, widows and daughters of the officers of the Civil War. Her father, Col. Joseph H. Horton, served throughout the entire Civil War. He was colonel of the 141st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and his war record is a very fine one. The Dames of the

Loyal Legion have only one chapter now and that is in Chicago. They have been most anxious for Mrs. Trowbridge to organize one in Buffalo, but, as there can only be one chapter in each State, Mrs. Trowbridge feels that New York City is the place for the Empire State's chapter.

Mrs. Trowbridge is a leading member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of its Music Committee. She is ex-Treasurer of the National Society of New England Women, Branch Two, a member of the Twentieth Century Club, a member of the Society of Artists, and of the Church Home League, a society of young women associated with the senior board of the Church Charity Foundation Home of the Episcopal churches of Buffalo.

Of her philanthropic societies Mrs. Trowbridge is Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Gate Mission, a society which meets women at the prison door as they are returning to the world again, the mission maintaining a handsome home where these unfortunates may take breath, review their past, and, with the sympathy and assistance of the members of the Prison Gate Mission, begin a new life of usefulness and self-maintenance if they so desire and decide. Mrs. Trowbridge has also for several years been a Director of the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home.

She is accomplished in music, art and literature and possesses a rare gift among women—that of clear, handsome and readable penmanship which those versed in reading character by means of chiromancy say "indicates that she is extremely intuitive in her temperament and lucid in her ability to see and state conditions."

Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode

Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode, the Recording Secretary of the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is one of the most popular of its members, and has not only been re-elected many



MRS. RICHARD WALLACE GOODE

times to the office, but has been, for several years, one of the most prominent of its representatives at the National Congress in Washington. Mrs. Goode is extremely proud of her Revolutionary and patriotic ancestors through whom also she is a Daughter of Founders and Patriots; Daughters of 1812, a member of the Society of New England Women and of the Niagara Frontier Landmark's Association. Of philanthropic societies Mrs. Goode is a member of the Buffalo Women's Union; of the Board of Directors of the Newsboys' and Boot-blacks' Home and of the Sunshine Society. She is prominent in Buffalo society, being a member of the 20th Century Club, which is really the social center of Buffalo women.

Mrs. Goode was a Lima girl, her father and grandfather and great-great-grandfather before her living there, her grandfather giving the land on which the Catholic Church of Lima now stands. Her parents and ancestors for generations were Presbyterians, and have one and another been members of the Presbyterian Church of Lima for 107 years. Mrs. Goode is a graduate of the Lima Seminary and a member of the Ingelow Society of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary



Out of the Maze.

BY ELSA BARKER

Out of the world's inextricable maze
You came to me, beloved, and I knew,
Looking into your eyes, that it was you
For whom the watch fires of my soul did blaze
Their beacon through life's darkness. Many days
And many tears our hearts must battle through
Before God's benediction like a dew

Falls on the twilight of our woven ways.
But, Love, in simply knowing that you are,
My soul is strong to dare the long ascent
Toward the light, serene and confident
That it shall find Love's temple, though afar;
For in your eyes I see Life's sacrament,
And one pure purpose shining like a star.

—Metropolitan Magazine.

The Fisher Maiden

By Grace Dwight Potter

"IN the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." So runs the proverb, but it is not always the love of a dainty maiden that swells in his manly bosom, but the love of the quest for the speckled beauty, sporting in the rippling brook or darting about in the deep, cool pools, where some invisible spring from under the earth pays its tribute to the tiny streams, to be, in turn, embraced by rivulet and river until at last it contributes its mite to the great ocean. Yet it is not man alone whose thoughts so lightly turn to thoughts of love, be it as a devotee to Cupid or Diana, for the twentieth century maid loves to hear the whirl of the shining line over her head as she deftly wields her dainty fishing rod and lets her fly drop lightly upon the shimmering surface of brook or pond. She is just as expert in her cast, just as quick to make a strike when the silvery little fellow rises to her fly, and just as clever in her play of the wily captive until he lands gleaming and writhing in a nest of grass in her basket.

When the buds are swelling on the willows; when the earth seems to lie under a mysterious hush, which, like the lull before the tornado, is the forerunner of a storm of blossoms to follow, then it is that the sport of whipping a sparkling trout stream is a joy to the heart of the fisher maiden.

The true fisher maiden loves fly fishing for its sport, for to sit calmly on a rock or in a boat and patiently wait for a "nibble" is not at all to her liking. But whipping a stream where Master Trout

must be gamey enough to rise to her cast, to know just the moment to give the little twitch that will fasten the hook and to play him till he is safely landed, that is indeed rare sport. Wandering along a lively stream whipping as she goes, or stopping to try a cast over some deep, cool pool where the sportive little trout loves to lie, is a delightful pastime of a fine spring day. To the venturesome, however, it is a more lively sport to go into the stream and stand upon some friendly rock, where, with the water swirling about, she may tempt the wily victims of her skill. But if the fisher maiden be of the extreme type and is shrouded in the depths of a forest where there is no curious gaze to annoy, she may venture in long boots and short skirt into the stream itself, and, like her brother, make its bed her vantage ground. There she can cast and re-cast, drawing out more line each time till the shining silken cord whirls out many feet to drop its tiny fly so temptingly upon the water far from the wielder of the rod.

No prettier picture, however, can be brought to the mind of the fisher maiden than that which embodies the catch for the evening meal in the depths of the glorious forests of the Adirondacks. Not the Adirondacks of fashion but the Adirondacks of nature, which are fast becoming but a memory, and where the sportsman or woman and lover of nature is not startled by human voices or the strains of other music than the sighing of the wind in the pines or the hoot of an owl; where the hunter may



dream in a silence so profound as to be almost felt; where the giants of the forest seem to bend and whisper wondrous tales and where the glories of the sunsets wrought in wondrous hues by nature's hand out-do any form of art.

As the sun dips in a blaze of glory behind a distant mountain, carrying with it the last of a breeze that may be the aftermath of a recent storm, or but the soft touch of nature's breath; when the smooth waters of the lake seem a mirror casting back the deep shadows of the forest covered mountain side and making a border for golden reflections of the dying day within; when even the whisper of the pines is stilled and the beating of the heart is almost audible, then it is that the fisher maid is roused from nature's magic spell by the ripple on the placid water. Some tiny object is seen to leap from its surface to gleam for an instant in a thousand hues and then to disappear while a circle of ripples marks for a time the place. Then there is another and another following in quick succession till count is lost. The trout are jumping. 'Tis time to make the quest for the twilight meal. Seated in a canoe paddled as only a genuine Adirondack guide can, from one side, never taking his paddle from the water and scarcely causing a ripple on its surface, she deftly sends her line out over the surface, making the fly skip and dance for a second to be recovered and again extended till, with cast and play, enough trout have been safely landed to provide the hungry campers.

Of a more exciting sport, however, requiring more endurance and love of "roughing it" is the quest for the gamey Ouananiche in the wilds of the Lake St. John region in Canada. Its name "Ouanan," salmon, and "iche," little, means little salmon. It is akin to the salt water salmon and it is one of the gamiest fishes in all the realms of the angler. When taken from the water it is a beautiful peacock blue, but it changes in death to gray and silver. After he has taken the fly a lusty fellow of three or four pounds will take ten to fifteen minutes to tire before he can be landed safely in the net. During the play he will make some wonderful jumps, clearing the waters by several feet and darting hither and yon, sometimes directly at the boat, making the task of keeping him on the hook exceedingly difficult. And here comes in the absolute necessity of having an automatic reel as the angler can not use a crank reel fast enough to make it recover the line as the fish dashes toward the boat. Then with a wild dash in another direction the gamey fellow will come to the end of the line with such momentum as to tear the hook from his mouth, when he is lost. With the automatic reel, however, the task is simpler, the line recovering with the same rapidity that the fish moves, so that there is no slack whatever. The

difference in casting for Ouananiche and for trout and others of the finny tribe is, that it is always in the boiling seething waters, and the fight to land the quarry must be made against this as well as against



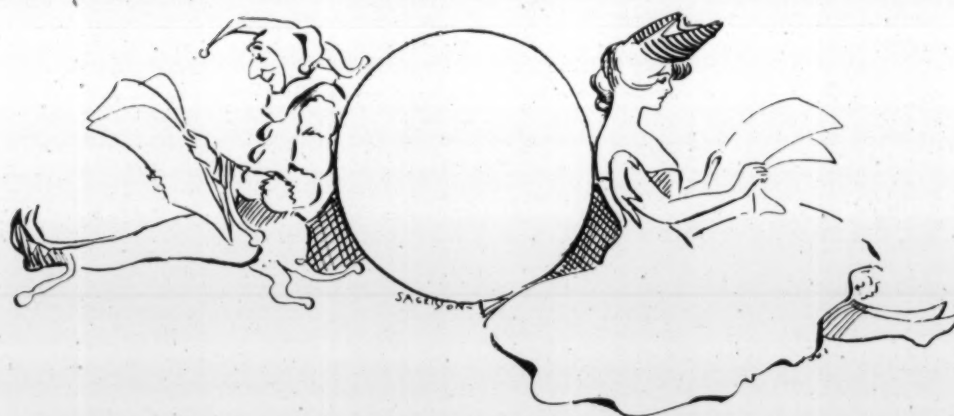
the fish. The quest for the Ouananiche is a sportive one and more often than not the tiring of one in his semi-captive state is more than the fisher maid is capable of doing.

The art of casting a fly is not a difficult one to acquire, but fascinating when its delights have been tasted. It must be learned rightly, to begin with, however, as a wrong method is very hard to overcome. To properly cast a fly, only the wrist and forearm are used, the upper arm being held perfectly quiet and in fact could be fastened to the body without hampering the angler in casting in the least. The cast is made with little or no exertion or the expense of much energy, and can, when properly acquired, be continued for hours without fatigue. The one great secret to be mastered in it is to know at just what moment on the "throw back" the line is perfectly straight before recovering for the forward cast. This cannot be taught. It can only be acquired instinctively by the angler, but after a time it comes and then it resolves itself into an involuntary action, after which there is no trouble. One thing to be avoided by beginners is the attempt to cast too far. Twenty-five feet is a good average cast, the fly dropping at just the point desired, is far better than a longer but wild cast. Most fish

are taken with a fly within a radius of thirty feet, although sometimes it is difficult to get close to a pool and a forty, fifty or even sixty foot cast is necessary. But when the technique of using forearm and wrist and the moment to recover are mastered the distance is easily acquired by practice.

The kinds of flies to be used depends upon the variety of fish caught and the season of the year, nature having to be followed in the last consideration. Any reliable book on the subject may be taken as a guide if there is no "old timer" to be consulted. The rod should weigh from four to eight ounces and be made of split bamboo, although

lancewood is often used by beginners in preference to the delicate many pieced and expensive bamboo. The line of braided silk, enameled, is the best and the automatic reel a necessity. There are, of course, many accessories known and used by the expert, and the "kit" of such a one will contain a fly book with every variety of fly known, also all kinds of leaders, which are used to fasten the fly to the line, and many other things dear to the heart of the angler but Greek to the ordinary person. Fly fishing is, however, a delightful pastime, fine sport and good exercise, and one in which the fisher maid may rival the fisher man.



Song.

Spring! Spring!
Ecstasy's sting!
Birth in the wildwood, and birds
on the wing,
Living cries out to you
Fragrances shout to you,
What is all doubt to you,
—When it is Spring?

Birds! Birds!
Flocks of them—herds!
How can we welcome them merely
with words?
Up from the sod to us
Daffodils nod to us.
Message of God to us
Brought by the birds!

Love! Love!
Cloud-ships above!
Trees are a tremble with messages
of
One who will mate with us,
Sharing our fate with us
Who will be great with us
Giving us love!

Spring! Spring!
Wonderful thing!
Waves on the shore of it clamber
and cling.
Blossoms aburst in it,
Rapture is nursed in it,
Earth is immersed in it,
Exquisite Spring.

—Leslie's.

The Wooing of a President

By Theodora W. Poulmans

PART ONE

TO be elected club president and to have a proposal of marriage both in one day!

Mrs. Christie's theories were swept away as a strong breeze sweeps little meandering clouds from an idle sky.

Mrs. Christie was thirty-eight years old, and she had of late undergone much doleful self-communing in the endeavor to prove to herself that she was growing old, that she couldn't feel intensely any more, that life for her now was hopelessly middle-aged and commonplace.

It is significant that she felt called upon to frequently repeat to herself these unpleasant propositions, so as to be sure she believed them. She declared over and over to her *alter ego* that she had had her share of life—a happy girlhood, marriage, sorrow—and it was not reasonable to expect more in the way of experience, much less in the way of emotion. She tried to be reasonable—and dull, and succeeded fairly well until the events which were coming cast their shadows on before and interfered with her perspective. She could not ignore Judge John Sutherland, because he would not permit it. And Judge Sutherland was undeniably a distracting figure. While the fact that the club was considering her for president was in itself sufficiently exciting to prevent that calmness of soul necessary for philosophizing. Mrs. Christie was a consistent woman and did not abandon her theories. She merely forgot them.

The club election when it came, meant even more to her than she had anticipated. She had expected to be elected. Women's clubs are business-like and never "run" a member for office without her consent, while few women are willing to run without practical assurance of success. Mrs. Christie had made no effort to secure the office and would have considered it highly improper and undignified to do so. She had said frankly to the nominating committee upon its official visit that if the club desired her for its president she would take the office and do her best. There had been nothing in the way of a campaign, and little had been said to her in regard to the matter. Being wise in the ways of women, she rightly guessed that this reticence augured well for her success.

But when the ballots for president were counted

and it was found that Mrs. Janet Christie had every one, when the announcement was greeted by the soft clapping of gloved hands and many friendly glances in her direction, when a pleasant voice called "Mrs. Christie" and others joined in the call, Mrs. Christie was keenly touched. Doubtless she would have curbed her feelings to suit her advanced age if she had thought of it. But in default of such recollection, she was quite frankly a pleased and happy woman; her cheeks wore the pink of girlhood, and her voice showed youthful sincerity in appreciation and intentions as she made her little speech of acceptance.

Judge Sutherland came to see her in the evening. His visit was in no way surprising, as he had been coming frequently for several months. Alice, Mrs. Christie's sixteen-year-old niece, answered his ring at the door, and Alice invariably expressed amazement at the advent of a visitor.

"Why, hello, Judge Sutherland," she exclaimed, as if he were the last person she expected to see. "Come right in. Did you ever see such a hot day in May? It's perfectly fierce. Come right in and have a chair. Aunt Janet's upstairs. I'll speak to her."

Alice was a slender, sweet-faced girl, pink and white of skin, and with a dominating pompadour of soft, light hair. At present the pompadour drooped, like the leaning tower, much to its owner's joy and the distress of her aunt. The pompadour had nearly made a breach between them, but after repeated and earnest protests, Mrs. Christie had suddenly laughed and thrown down her arms. And Alice was sufficiently generous so that she thought she never made the pompadour quite as stylish as she would otherwise have done.

Mrs. Christie had been like Alice at the same age, and there was still a strong likeness between them. Alice's sea-shell skin had become in her aunt what is known as a fine, fresh complexion. They had hair of the same quality, fine, soft, and perfectly straight. Mrs. Christie's hair was light brown. She never curled it and looked forward with horror to the time when she should be obliged to. Then she would indeed be old. Mrs. Christie and Alice both had gray-blue eyes, grayer in the girl, bluer in the woman.

Judge Sutherland was meditating that Alice was a pretty girl and he should like to have her about the house, when Mrs. Christie came in. Partly because of the warmth of the May evening, partly in honor of her triumph at the club, and partly perhaps for other reasons which she did not admit to herself, Mrs. Christie had slipped on a summer gown of white muslin, half low in the neck. She had a fragrant pink peony in her belt. Her high spirits shone brilliantly in her face.

Judge Sutherland had never before seen her in the guise in which she appeared to him as she swept into the little parlor. He was dazzled, and so he spoke blunderingly of the weather and the prospect of a storm.

But John Sutherland had been trained in clear thinking and in self-reliance by several years of experience on the bench of the municipal court of his city, and even in his present emotional bewilderment, his habits of thought stood by him. He had come hoping that circumstances would permit him to ask a certain momentous question that had long been trembling on his lips. Now, as he talked stupidly of the weather indications in the papers and their general unreliability, he was taking leave of circumstances and assuming command himself. It was no longer a question of the possible future, but of here and now. He stopped talking about the weather.

Mrs. Christie promptly divined the change in her visitor and took fright. She would immediately have plunged into a relation of the occurrences of the afternoon, as the first topic at hand, but by a

piece of singular good fortune Judge Sutherland himself led the way.

"I telephoned thinking you might like to drive, but could get no answer," said Judge Sutherland. "I was at the club," returned Mrs. Christie. "You should remember by this time that Thursday is club

day. And something important happened. Don't you see that I am a more dignified and awe-inspiring person than I ever was before?"

"You are certainly sweeter than any woman ever was before," began Judge Sutherland, bending toward her. "You—"

"You see before you a president-elect," interrupted the lady hastily.

"What? I don't understand."

"I was elected president of the club this afternoon."

"What club?"

Mrs. Christie gave a gesture of despair.

"Haven't you learned *anything* from all my teachings? I thought you had at last got the clubs straightened out. Really, don't you know?"

"The Women's Club?" hazarded

the judge humbly.

She looked at him, smiling.

"And they made you president?"

She nodded.

"That's very nice. I congratulate you, or rather — them. I expect you're the greatest little scholar in the bunch."

"Oh, it isn't that."

"Isn't it?" Judge Sutherland groped again.

"We study, of course, but there are other things. The club has 123 members and four departments. We do a good deal of outside work—in the schools



and so on. The president is like the president of any organization. She has to take general charge and, of course, she has to preside."

Mrs. Christie felt that she had made a very inadequate presentation on the part of the club, and she did so want Judge Sutherland to understand what it really meant to be chosen president of that organization.

Fortunately he did seem somewhat impressed.

"The choice of a presiding officer is very important," he observed in a judicial tone. "He or she must have many qualifications. Now I think the first of these is appearance. You have to look at him or her all the time."

The pink in Mrs. Christie's face deepened, whether at the glances that accompanied these observations, or at the frivolous treatment of her new dignities, who shall say.

She ignored her companion's remark and tried to appear contemplative.

"I am afraid it will be a great deal of work," she said, doubtfully, as in self-communion. "I know Mrs. McAteer found it so. She hasn't been able to get out of the city at all. She had intended to go South last winter, but club work kept her. I suppose it will take a good share of my time."

"Then you'd better resign," said Judge Sutherland, briskly, manner and voice convincing her there was no use of fencing any more. Her eyelids lowered, breathless she waited.

"You're not going to waste yourself on those women," said the man, with mighty scorn. "A lovely woman like you. There are plenty of old and

ugly ones just cut out for presidents. I want you."

Judge Sutherland's black eyes seemed to have warm fires behind them. He went to her and bent over her, taking her hand.

"You know I love you, Janet, have loved you a long time. You are the one woman in the world for me. Come to me sweet."

He bent lower, seeking her lips. Mrs. Christie suddenly looked up at him, her eyes full of tears. She was utterly incapable of saying a word. In an instant his moustache brushed her cheek and his lips pressed hers. Too old to feel? Mrs. Christie had never known such a moment nor such a kiss.

It was over at last, after a space that seemed an eternity (is it not really all of life and immortality too?) and Judge Sutherland stood beside her pressing her hand in both of his. She glanced at his face and dared not look again.

The face of a strong man in the first flame of his passionate love is not to be regarded lightly.

"Janet," he said and caressed her hand. "Janet, we needn't wait, need we? I can't live without you now. I don't see how I can manage it for even a week or two."

Without word or gesture on her part, he gained the impression that Mrs. Christie did not regard this proposition with favor, and hastily set himself to explain.

"I don't see *why* such a quantity of clothes is necessary. You might wear that dress. It's white and lovely. Janet, your neck, I didn't know anything could be so sweet."



He hesitated, and she could feel him tremble. But he controlled himself, and continued:

"We aren't children to have a wedding for the benefit of other people. We can have our wedding just to suit ourselves. Let us have it in June. I can get a vacation and we will go away—to the seashore or anywhere you like. Then I'll buy a house. How would you like the Morris place? Mayet told me to day it was for sale."

He was like a boy in his eagerness, and he was kissing her soft hand and pressing it against his cheek.

Mrs. Christie hated to withdraw her hand. When again would it be so treasured? But she had partially regained her self-control and with it a feeling that she was a wicked woman to thus allow a good man to deceive himself. She loosed her hand as gently as possible and rose to her feet. She desired to be perfectly fair and frank with her lover, and as she stood before him she looked in his face, as she always did in earnest conversation. But her glance wavered. She could not look at him and deny him anything—he was too masterful and too tender. She turned half away; what she had to say was unexpectedly difficult.

"Judge Sutherland," she faltered, "I am very sorry. I did not know. You overwhelm me. I'm afraid—I can't—do all the things you want."

"I want but one thing," said Judge Sutherland.

"Oh, I don't know. I feel so uncertain about it, about everything. You know I've been married, and I know what it means. It's everything to a woman."

"It would be everything to me," affirmed the judge in a low voice.

"But more to me," she cried, "oh, much more. If it fails there is nothing for the woman, no relief anywhere. It is as final as death."

"It won't fail, Janet."

"Oh, you're kind, I know, and kindness helps more than anything else. But even kindness isn't all. It isn't anything either of us could do—it's a sort of magic." She smiled through her tears.

"We have the magician," said the judge and would have gathered her in his arms.

"No, I mean it. Even with people who love each other, marriage is only a game of chance. It never can be anything else. Oh, I know—life has taught me. I was a young girl and in love as young girls are, and I was happy enough during the few years Mr. Christie lived. But it wouldn't have lasted, I know it wouldn't have lasted. I could feel it slipping away before he died."

Judge Sutherland was not prepared for argument of this kind. He remembered the departed Christie as a rather callow young man, of narrow-minded stock, whom he now thought entirely unworthy of

the lady he had won as wife. It came into the judge's mind to denounce Christie as a cad, but on second thought he was doubtful about the effect of such reasoning and held his peace.

"It's atrocious of me to traduce Allen," continued Allen's widow, with intense self-scorn, "and I don't. Perhaps it was my fault. Only it was that way, and I must tell you the truth. I think at such a time it would be wicked to hide anything. And I really know a great deal more about marriage than you do."

"Teach me," said the man.

"Oh," she cried, turning toward him in desperation. "You won't understand. You won't try. You're as hopeless as you were about the clubs. And there's the club. I'm elected president. I can't resign. What would people say if I resigned because of this?"

"I think they would understand," said the judge, smiling.

"But I don't want to resign," she cried with spirit. "I like the work. I like to preside. I'm going to make a great record."

Judge Sutherland saw that he must change his tactics.

"Then don't resign," he said, cordially. "There isn't any reason why you should if you like the position. I will share with the club and I'll try not to be too jealous. The club need not make a particle of difference with our arrangements. I should love to marry a president."

Mrs. Christie laughed in spite of her determination to treat serious matters in a serious manner.

"Will the vice-president please take the chair while the president is absent on her honeymoon?" said she, with mock official dignity, drawing her brows into a severe line. "Will the prisoners please stay in jail while the court takes his honeymoon." Voice and face expressed her idea of intense official severity.

Judge Sutherland was charmed with the girlish folly. He felt that his victory was won and would have proceeded at once to claim the spoils of conquest. But she waved him away.

"No, no. I must think about it. It is all so unexpected, so bewildering. There is nothing settled, nothing. You must not imagine so for a moment. You were too hasty and assumed too much. I'm afraid it makes one dictatorial to be a judge. Please observe the limits of your jurisdiction."

This sounded more severe than she had intended and she hastened to make amends.

"I do appreciate what you have offered me, oh, I do thoroughly! I know what it means. And from you more than other men. Yes, I mean it, more than any other man. You are so—But I must

think it over. I must have time. I must do what is best, for us both and for—the club."

They laughed like two children and Judge Sutherland felt himself dismissed. It was hard for him to say good-bye with a momentary handshake, while the feeling of her lips was still making him palpitate, but her eyes were kind, even tender, and he felt delayed, not discouraged, as he went away.

Mrs. Christie remained alone in her parlor for a long time after her visitor left. She was thoroughly aroused, excited to the depths of her being. The club election alone had a large meaning for her. She liked club work and she felt sure she should enjoy being head officer of the club organization. The duties and opportunities it would give to her would make an important change in her quiet life. Even if her life should cease to be as quiet as heretofore, if she should make the great change Judge Sutherland wished her to make, and which it was very exciting to think about, the club would still come in for a share of her consideration. She knew herself well enough to realize that even with her emotional nature entirely satisfied—as it had never yet been—there would still be that other side of her which could not be ignored. Would Judge Sutherland be able to understand?

Of course the thought of her suitor dominated her. There were other things in her horizon, but he was far and away the greatest. She did not know whether she was in love with him—she was rather out of the way of fitting definite names. She had been intoxicated with his words and caresses. But for many years her life had known nothing of the endearments of men. Would she not expect them to make her drunken?

She knew that she liked Judge Sutherland better than anyone else. She liked his appearance and his nature as far as she knew it. She appreciated his position and his standing. She knew he was regarded as a man with a future. His wife would have many things in a material as well as an emotional way that women like. Mrs. Christie was so constituted that she could not help thinking of all this.

As for herself, in spite of the gay little niece Alice and many friends and a sociable nature, she was a lonely woman. In spite of what appeared liberal benefactions on the part of Providence, she had really missed most of the things she wanted. And

there were prosaic, sordid considerations. People thought her well-to-do, even rich. Her income was really small and required careful management to permit her to make a prosperous appearance. Her investments were becoming uncertain, she had been advised to change them. She knew nothing about such matters and lacked capacity to learn. Only those women who are by nature totally unfitted to grapple with the problem of the daily bread and yet are obliged to do so, realize the temptation to shift the burden to strong and willing shoulders.

On the other hand, Mrs. Christie was afraid of marriage. Her experience had made her timid. She had lived with Allen Christie five years, years of youthful fun and boy and girl frolic. Allen had died before he was thirty. But with her growing woman's vision she had seen developing in him qualities which augured ill for her future. His sphere of vision, never broad, in some ways grew narrower year by year. More and more he liked to show his authority pompously in little things. She saw in him the beginning of parsimony and avarice. And then there was his father, whom Allen undeniably resembled, and who was a very disagreeable old person indeed. She had been happy enough as Allen's wife, but if she had continued Allen's wife up to the present time, she believed she would have been an absolutely hopeless, joyless woman.

It was these insidious seeds of misery in her own marriage, which she had gaily tripped over for several years without ever suspecting their existence, but which later promised so bounteous a crop, that caused her apprehensions as to the marital state. She felt that in any given case there might be lurking pitfalls, unseen dangers, beneath the most promising exteriors. Her attitude was one of doubt and fear, though she never forgot that the right marriage is a gift of the gods.

Mrs. Christie considered long as she sat in her little parlor while her exaltation wore slowly away. Finally, with a sigh, she took up her lamp, locked her outside doors and went upstairs. She always looked in on Alice before seeking her own bed, and tonight the maiden face with its child-like outlines and its delicate freshness, as of one new to life and the world, seemed to her strangely pathetic and brought a rush of tears.

(To be concluded in our next issue.)



Fair Commissioners from the South and West

By the Countess de Montaigne



MRS. A. W. HOUSTON.

MRS. T. R. CARSON.

MRS. THEODORA YOUNG.

MRS. H. W. MANSFIELD.

THE States which have appointed women commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are in the minority, many of the buildings being presided over by men. The latter lack the air of comfort and refinement imparted by a mistress, and while a lavish hospitality is the rule, it always seems as if something was wanting.

Few people comprehend what the duties of a Commissioner are and have an idea that the position is a sinecure. There is considerable work for the conscientious representative of the State. She is expected to choose the furnishing and decoration of the rooms and to provide everything necessary to a well-appointed household. While most of the buildings confine themselves to reading, resting and reception rooms, a few are provided with bedrooms. The handsome Missouri Building has a splendidly equipped suite of parlor, bedroom and bath for the use of the governor when he comes from Jefferson City on a visit. A few of the others are similarly arranged. The Missouri building is provided with two hostesses, but where there are none the feminine Commissioner is expected to step into the breach.

Many types of womanhood are represented. These ladies hail from the far north, the breezy west and the sunny south. Divided by distance, they are brought in contact at the great World's Fair, and their aims and objects being similar, find congenial companionship in each other.

The West sends a number of charming women. Wisconsin is represented by two women of tact and brains, Mrs. Lucy Morris and Mrs. Theodora Youmans. Mrs. Youmans is a club woman of national repute and also a contributor to magazines and newspapers. This lady was chosen for her exhaustive knowledge of the industrial and intellectual resources of the State. She is the associate editor of the *Waukesha Freeman*, the paper owned and edited by her husband. She is besides the President of the Waukesha Woman's Club and a leader in all advance movements where her sex is concerned.

Mrs. T. R. Carson, a member of the Montana commission, is enthusiastic in her love for the State of her adoption and would not care to live anywhere else. Going West as a very young woman, she married a Montana man and settled there. This lady has a happy faculty of making friends, and is quite the woman for the place. Of intellectual bent, progressive in her ideas and with a magnetic personality she embodies one's ideas of a Commissioner. Her State is to be congratulated.

Idaho has sent Mrs. H. W. Mansfield, who hails from Nampa. She is a native of Oregon, but went to Idaho several years ago. She assumed the editorship of the *Idaho Leader*, a weekly newspaper, and has achieved marked success in her work. Mrs. Mansfield was President of the Federation of

Women's Clubs, in which position her executive ability won her much praise. In 1891 she was appointed on the preliminary World's Fair commission by Governor Hunt. She has done valuable work for her State in inaugurating and bringing to a successful issue a movement to raise \$1,000 among public spirited women for the furnishing of the women's rooms in the State building. Still a young woman, Mrs. Mansfield has accomplished much.

Texas has chosen a woman to represent her who bears a great and glorious name. She is Mrs. A. W. Houston, of San Antonio, who admirably represents her State. Of dignified presence, fas-

cinating manners and a genius for entertaining, this lady sustains the traditions of hospitality for which her State is renowned. In the quaint star-shaped building she will welcome her countrywomen from the Lone Star State who, no doubt, will be proud of such a representative. In her lovely home in San Antonio this lady keeps open house and is therefore well versed in the exercise of hospitality.

There will be much visiting to and fro among the representatives of the different States. St. Louis at the World's Fair will be the gayest of cities, and with so many fair women to inaugurate festivities there will be no lack of sociability.



Two Women

I

How fair she was! Quite faultless every feature;
The roses in her cheeks! The ivory skin!
I vowed I'd never seen a daintier creature
To rope hearts in.

And then she spoke. Expectantly I waited,
A voice soft, gentle, low, I listened for;
Alas! To disappointment I was fated,
The charm was o'er.

II

And she! Well, she would not attract attention
Unless you looked again. A quiet face,
No beauty rare, no special charm to mention,
Except a grace
That seemed to add a certain beauty to her;
And when she spoke I saw new charms arise;
A light shone in her face, her soul looked through her
Heart stirring eyes.

FRANCIS HERBERT LEE.

Closing Notes

By Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland

THE season is practically done. It has been a season of unprecedented disaster. Not one clear-cut, unquestionable success in the dramatic field stands written to the season's credit. Of failures there have been more than a single paper could comment upon. The better element has seemingly given up the theater as a source of congenial entertainment. Musical comedy has its devotees always: the freshman class in the world's great academy is unvarying in its tastes whatever may be the case with those of more advanced classes. Therefore musical comedy, never to be reckoned with other than from the box-office standpoint, in the survey of the dramatic field, is this season the only thing apparently that stands in the reckoning at all, from the box-office standpoint. Which means, managers being what they are, that the stage will next year be flooded, not to say inundated, with musical comedy, and that the box-office at these well-named "shows" will tell the tale of sated public taste.

Many lessons of valuable suggestion might be gleaned from the story of this season's disasters and this season's few paying ventures. With the acumen that is so conspicuously absent from their calling as a whole, these lessons managers seem to be reading backward. For example, among the paying enterprises of this disastrous season have been the "all-star" revivals of once popular plays. Managers hence argue that the public is thirsty for outworn melodrama; and tombstones are recklessly scattered over the peaceful graveyards of once successes, that mummied forms may be dragged to the grisly resurrection of the lime-light. They fail. The enterprising manager looks bewildered. But he cheers up. The success was due not to a revival of the old play, but to the fact that its actors had each and all at one time "headed a company," and the fascination of this distinction had lured in a hero-worshipping public. They proceed to collect a company on the sole qualification of their having headed companies, individually—whether in New York, Worcester, Mass., or West Appleslump Corners, is quite aside from the question, in the odd managerial reasoning. Still the public stays away. The manager is now in despair and falls back on the old cry of the fickle public. If the manager was capable of the simplest deduction from observation—but why ask the impossible?—he would see that the play wins, not because it is old, but because it is good—not only was good, in its hour but has staying

qualities, permanent appeal. The "Two Orphans" is a fine old melodrama, rich in acting possibilities. Its New York cast made an impression that means success, not because the members of it once headed individual companies, but because the members of it could act. When the managers learn to draw the moral that inheres in these two facts, they will learn to put on good plays, new or old, with a cast of players that can act. Then they will do no more lamenting over the fickleness of the public. Meanwhile, they are so far from learning their useful lesson, that we see advertised for next year galaxies of misty new "stars"—presumably in training for "all-star casts!"—and revivals of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "The Banker's Daughter!" Possibly managers will lament the fickleness of the public taste if "The Other Girl" fails to win golden tribute on tour next year with all but one of its capable New York cast removed to figure as—guessably—shooting stars! Good plays—good players—neither without the other—will win success in this new theatric day. And the day will wane to its setting, apparently, before managers discover this truth.

The club woman should be interested in the "All Woman" performance of "Twelfth Night," recently given by the Hepcorean Club of Somerville. The occasion was a benefit for the Radcliffe Scholarship Fund, which the club so generously supports, and was highly successful, from both the financial and artistic standpoints.

The giving of "Hamlet" at Harvard, under Elizabethan conditions, by Forbes Robertson and his English company, was a unique and distinguished hour. All literary Boston was gathered in the gravely beautiful little theater of Harvard's Memorial Hall, to enjoy an exquisite evening. The floor of the theater showed the pit of a theater of the early seventeenth century, rough-railed, rush-strewn. Into this, crowded, laughing, picturesque, oddly convincing—it may be because their youth so sorted with the youth of that old suggested time!—dozens of the Harvard lads in the dress of Shakespeare's time—gentlemen in ruff and velvet; tinker-lads in leather and grime; orange-girls, bold to the height of tradition; ballad-sellers, in tatters, with faces marked by hour old fisticuffs—and old time came with them and abode with compelling illusion. The company played their best, for they played to those who understood. And they were royally thanked. It was a very memorable hour.



Biblical Supers and the "Shepherd King"

OUT of that vague region familiarly known as "The Road" has come Mr. Wright Lorimer and, wonderful to relate, New York has for once been kind and given welcome to "the stranger within her gates."



MR. WRIGHT LORIMER, AS THE "SHEPHERD KING"

Mr. Lorimer brings with him the "Shepherd King," a melodramatization of the story of young David. David, the shepherd boy, the sweet singer of Israel.

It requires daring in these latter days to produce at a Broadway house a play of this type. The

stories of the Bible, at once so simple and so stirring, demand the same perfect presentation as do the Shakespearian dramas. And, as in the Shakespearian roles, the actors seem dwarfed by the nobility of the very lines they speak, so an impersonator of these old-time heroes has to contend with the inbred ideal of ages. And the principals are not the only ones to suffer from this comparison. Behold the super!

A short time ago one of our contemporaries published a highly interesting article on the "Rise of the Super." We were told of the new super agencies that no longer recruited their ranks from the lower classes, for men of good standing in both professional and commercial life clamored for the histrionic honors plus the emoluments of the super's many-colored mantle. If any of these aristocrats of the profession were on the stage of the Knickerbocker, they must indeed have been "made up." Very weak-kneed, very dirty, very uncomfortable in general did Israel's brave warriors appear. Small wonder that the Philistines off-stage had so many easy victories over the Israelites in the lime-light.

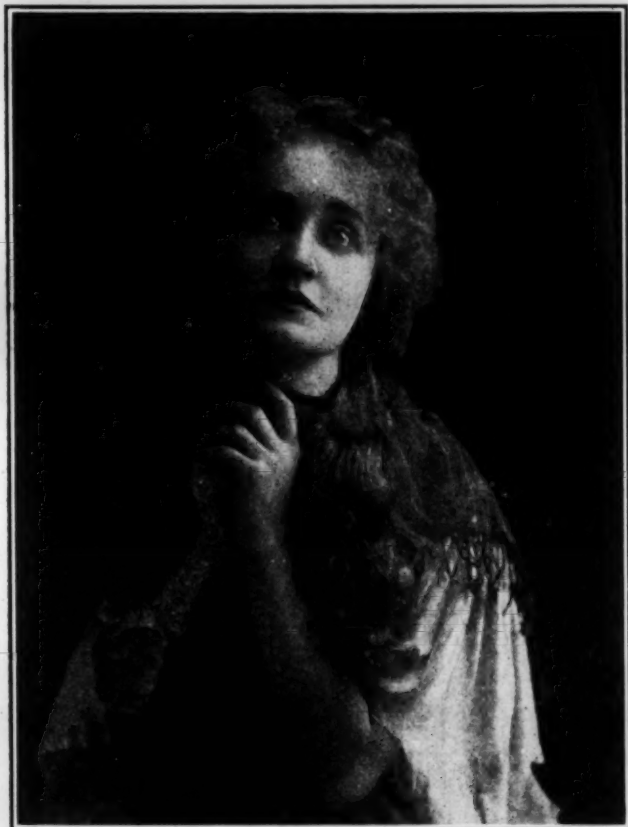
Mr. Lorimer himself is endowed with a most attractive personality. He is of medium height—well built and graceful. His acting is natural and full of a certain boyish charm, and though his voice lacks reserve power it is well modulated.

The supporting company is, on the whole, well chosen. As the little princess *Michal*, Miss May Buckley is charming. Edmond Breese deserves praise for his excellent character work, and Charles Kent gives a tragic interpretation of the mad king, Saul.

The production is elaborately mounted, and much good taste is shown both in the color scheme and color effects.

The Two Orphans.

THE revival of "The Two Orphans" has been marked by wonderful interest and appreciation on the part of the public.



GRACE GEORGE AS LOUISE

Although we have had "The Two Orphans" in various conditions as to perfection of detail and excellence of cast for the last twenty years or more,



MARGARET ILLINGTON AS HENRIETTE

the present performance stands quite apart and seems to mark the production almost as a novelty. Not the slightest intonation or gesture that would emphasize an apparently unimportant point is neglected, and the result is a performance that is a rare treat to the beholder.

As the two orphans, Grace George and Margaret Illington are delightfully tender and true, and appeal to our love and our sympathy, because of their truth, and one easily forgets that they are simply characters in a drama, and not really the lovable and unhappy beings whom they represent.

Elita Proctor Otis is admirable as Mother Frochard, and to the present generation of theater-



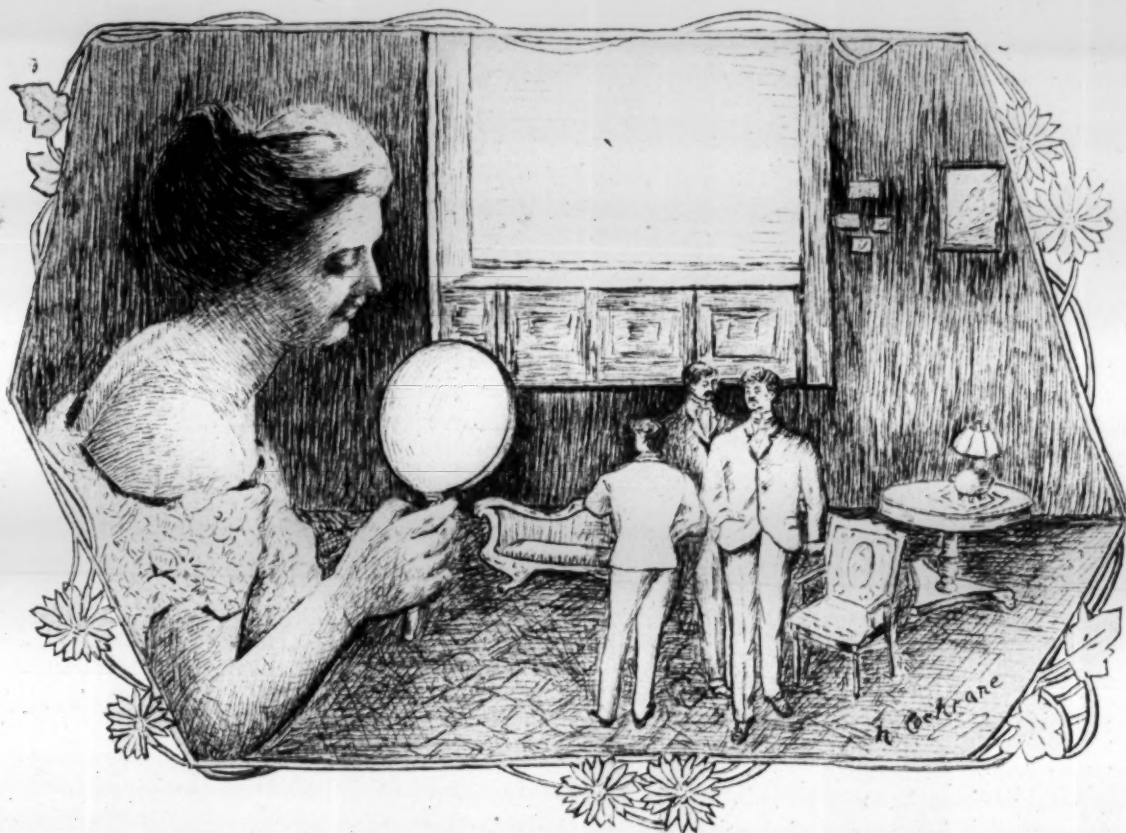
KYRLE BELLEW—THE CHEVALIER

goers, unhampered by the softening memories of time, her impersonation seems remarkable.

Kyrle Bellew is an ideal chevalier. He brings to the part a nobility of purpose and an ideality that is rare indeed in these days of materialism. His characterization is most chivalrous, dignified and attractive.

James O'Neill as the pathetic cripple and Charles Warner as Jacques are great in their different parts, while Annie Irish, E. M. Holland and Frederick Perry are admirable in every respect.

The entrance of Clara Morris as the Mother Superior is the signal each night for a prolonged ovation.



Lords of Creation
 Under the Lens

"BY A MODERN EVE"

"Man, proud man
 Drest in a little
 brief authority,
 Most ignorant of
 what he's most
 assur'd—

* * * * *
 Plays such fantastic
 tricks before high
 heaven
 As make the angels
 weep."

—SHAKESPEARE.

Love

THE love of man is by him likened to a disease similar to the mumps or the measles. It comes on him slowly and unawares; it grows rapidly into a violent affection; it is short lived and soon subsides into a calm and normal condition, leaving the patient weak but much relieved. Like all diseases, it must be endured with resignation, treated rigorously, and when past, alluded to with shame as a weakness and a defect.

The two loves of man commonly referred to are the love he is kind enough to feel for woman and the affection he entertains toward those replicas of his own perfections, his offspring. Of these two emotions, the love for woman seems to be the stronger and the more complicated. Because of its complexity, man himself though as an ordinary individual apt to deny his susceptibility to it, in his literary role has celebrated it in song and story, making it a kind of tempestuous prelude to the real business of life.

This love has three stages—the first or "smite" period, sometimes alluded to as "calf"; the second or violent love proper, and the third or conjugal subsidence. One man has been known to feel all these for one woman; some men have skipped one or two of the stages of love evolution, but few men have ever wholly escaped the contagion.

The "smite" emotion attacks man when his bifur-

cated garments still show a length of midnight hose, and when he is midway between the marble and the baseball periods of his existence. Unlike the inferior female, he does not indulge in rosy dreams of the advent of titled and resplendent aspirants for his favor. But with directness and sound sense he picks out a living object on which to focus his regard in those lucid intervals he has between ball games. Thus it happens that some supercilious damsel whose doll days belong to the dim past, and whose experiences and years render her quite oblivious to his existence, commands his secret and worshipful affection. And then the basic qualities of good sense, judgment, reason and consistency so conspicuous in him later on, shine out in all their primal radiance. Convinced that all women are inferior to him, he adores the obvious superiority of one. Persuaded that he is the intellectual giant, and woman the mental pigmy he trembles before the knowledge that he sees displayed by the most ordinary of feminine minds. And satisfied that he is born to be adored by the female heart, he scorns those who show a preference for him and prostrates himself before one who will not deign to notice him.

The second stage of love proper comes upon man at that season best designated by the euphonious phrase, "Any old time." Very frequently it arrives when the youthful mustache has just put

in a shy and shadowy appearance. Many times it appears when man has settled down to a club corner and a hand at whist. And quite often it hurries upon the scene when a cemetery plot glimmers upon him down the sunset slopes of life and when he has no hair left to pull.

This period is a beautiful illustration of man's consistency. Is it because he devotes his days to expressing by speech or printed article the qualities he most desires in a wife that he dedicates his evenings to the ardent courtship of one in whom those qualities are conspicuous by their absence? Is it because he loves quiet and demure manners that he lavishes attentions on a devotee of the cakewalk and the ragtime song? Is it because he admires the submissive instinct in woman that he languishes at the feet of the pretty school teacher, the club woman or the reformer? Is it because he admires beauty more than brains that he yearns for the hand of the stenographer who can give him points on his own business? And is it because he believes woman should be thoroughly grounded in the culinary arts that he adores the debutante who has a secret conviction that pie is boiled? Alas! these are the enigmas that torture the feeble brain of woman and render man the bewhiskered sphinx of modern times.

The third period of man's emotions is the ebb-tide, when he is stranded on the hard sands of practical life. This period would be hailed with delight if, when the subsidence came, there were not left beside man a souvenir of his past affliction in the shape of a pompadoured creature who fixes him with a glittering marital eye and evinces a tenacious attachment for him and for his pocketbook.

Then it is, man takes up the awful burden of domesticity with that holy, martyr-like expression so often seen in the benedict's face. Then it is he plunges into business and works so hard, when but for woman he would have nothing to do but loaf. Then it is he has to concentrate on rent and groceries

when he might be musing on billiards and bets; then he becomes the suffering and overworked victim of marriage, while his wife lives in an idler's paradise doing nothing but housework eleven hours out of twelve, attending crying babies and otherwise enjoying care-free leisure.

Man's affection for his offspring is a peculiar one. It attacks him in a vulnerable spot, that of handing his surpassing virtues and noble name down to posterity. Often a man grows quite dim-eyed thinking how, say, it would be if the cognomen Smith or Jones associated so far with meat and mediocrity should not be passed on to another generation. Sometimes, man gloats over the noble thought that his children "will amuse" him, and sometimes that they "will support him in his old age." He often declares that he will not flinch from any suffering and sacrifice—on the part of his wife—for them. And when his home resounds to the yells of lusty lungs, with what self-abnegation he gives to his wife the delirious joy of nursing and training his olive branches, not even reserving to himself the proud privilege of setting them a good example by taking small bites at the dinner-table.

The true depth of paternal affection and the strong sense of paternal duty is shown by two facts: by the way the widower parcels his children out among his female relatives, and by the statistics that show that in London alone last year 30,000 men deserted their families. Doubtless the straying gentlemen have fled afar to amass large fortunes for their loved ones, while the bereaved ones strive to set a good example to incompetent woman who as widow so often insists on earning the living, maintaining the home and rearing the children as though it were really her bounden duty.

That man feels these loves when he might confine his affection to his perfect self, is because heaven has made him sweetly human as well as supernaturally wise. For this woman is and should be in a state of perpetual thanksgiving. O. W. H.

Reflections.

If actions count for anything, the wives of some men go down in their husbands' estimations by accepting them.

Men refer to themselves pompously as the disciplinarians of the family, and accomplish great results—by proxy.

All the world loves a lover and all the world laughs at one.

If man is the head of the family, many a family has a larger foot than a head.

Some men have omnibus hearts—there is always room for one more.

Love to men is like salt, they despise it but they crave it in their daily food.

It is surprising how much nobler to a man selling fish over a counter is, than the housework and the rearing of children done by his wife.

Eleanor's Model

By Lilian Brock McAllister

IT was not ill-health that took Miss Hopkins out West that summer. It was a longing to experience something new in her life; to be out in a great, free sweep of air; to see the limitless, undulating prairies, with seldom a tree to shut out the horizon; to sense the delight, if only for a few weeks, of a purely unconventional existence, and incidentally to bring home some sketches. For Eleanor Hopkins was an artist by instinct and education, although she had just taken her degree from a medical college and intended to begin practice in her native town in Massachusetts as soon as she returned from her trip.

She was a little tired when she reached the home of her cousins, George and Patty Douglas, in a little town in southwestern Kansas, near the border; but it was probably the result of her four years' close application to study, rather than the fatigue of travel, for everything along the route interested her.

Her cousins at once set to work to build her up. Every day she took long strolls or rode miles on horseback with the eldest of the Douglas boys. She nearly always carried her sketching outfit with her, and while the country offered rather a monotony of scene, managed to transfer to her portfolio a good many characteristic and interesting bits—a lane, gorgeous with sunflowers as far as the eye could see; a pool with all the cattle in the neighborhood gathered about it; a vast waste, with one tree rising up stark and lonely, and the turn of a really picturesque gulch along which the new railroad was being constructed. She hoped to enlarge and paint some of these sketches when she returned home and send them to the Boston Art stores, for her medical course had left her with little money and she had a mother and two young brothers who needed her assistance.

"I wish I could find an Indian for a model," she said one day. "A big, glorious, strong-limbed fellow, as swift as an arrow and with an eye like a hawk's."

"Plenty of them across the border," said Cousin George.

"But they're not the kind I want. I don't want those semi-civilized creatures, with all their pride of race gone and their glory extinguished forever. Your Cherokee in the 'Nation' is tame and apathetic. I want the real thing—a genuine savage, strong and alert, a child of the forest."

"You'll have to go a long ways from here, I'm

afraid. They don't have that kind around here now. Down the Arkansaw there's an Apache tribe somewhere, but they never bother us."

One day Eleanor went out by herself on foot. She followed the gulch for a mile and finally came to a steep bank with a shelving rock above and a



SAGEFON-02

round boulder below, where, wonder of wonders! she found a Shooting Star! Too delighted with her discovery to proceed farther she sat down and examined minutely the airy, graceful flower, wondering how it had chanced to grow there. She thought she would make a sketch of it while it was fresh and beautiful and reached for her portfolio,

when from the other side of the boulder against which she was leaning came a distinctly audible grunt. It sounded like that of an animal in pain. Eleanor sprang to her feet. She was naturally a girl of splendid courage and her recent roving about had strengthened it. Only the week before Harry Malone, Ben Douglas' chum and the most daring

the woman and physician came to the rescue of the frightened girl and she was down on her knees in an instant, laying her hand tenderly on the injured ankle. At her first movement the savage stared at her distrustingly, but that soft touch quelled him and instinct told him that he had found a helper. Miss Hopkins took from the black bag she carried



youth in all that region, had said that nothing short of a bull buffalo rampant could put her to fright. But a mile from any house, alone, on the brink of the gulch! She hesitated a moment, then pulled herself together and stepped round in full view of the other side of the boulder.

She had found her Indian! This swarthy-skinned, magnificent creature in his blanket and feathers, crouched down by the rock, had certainly never known the baneful effects of civilization. He had broken his ankle and was unable to rise, a thing that seemed to disgust him. He started quickly when he saw the intruder, his eyes glancing to the right and left, his head well up, his nostrils dilated, but, as no one else appeared, he gave another grunt and looked down at his ankle, which was beginning to swell. As for Eleanor, her heart beat against the walls of her chest like war missiles storming a garrison. She drew several long breaths, and then

some splints and a roll of linen bandages. By signs she made him understand what she was about to do, and he grunted approval. With a deft movement she brought the bone into place, wondering a little why he never flinched. She then adjusted the splints and bound up the ankle tightly, signing to him to set his foot down only in a certain way. Another grunt. She then produced her sketch-book. Surely now was her opportunity. She tore out a leaf and handed the book to her patient who looked with curiosity at the flowers, shells, bits of landscapes and faces, hardly noticing Eleanor, who was busy with her pencil. Every stroke told and in a few moments she had sketched the rugged outlines of that form in sitting posture, and the face with its strong lines and somewhat haughty expression. When she had finished she showed the leaf to him.

"Ugh!" "Wahoo!" he said, and limped away.

"And he never thanked me even in the smallest Indian syllable for binding up his foot," said Eleanor at the tea-table that night. "That is unless 'Wahoo' meant thanks, which I don't believe. I always heard Indians were ungrateful."

"Wahoo!" cried Ben. "That's the son of the chief of the most ferocious Apache tribe on the Arkansaw. Good heavens, Eleanor! You had a narrow escape it seems to me!"

The big reservations in No Man's Land were the talk just then. "You ought to try for a claim, Eleanor," said cousin George one day. "Think how proud you would be to go home a landowner. You pay twenty-five dollars and go down there with the others to take your chance. If you get over the line first, you register first and, of course, get your pick of the land. But you know all about it, I guess. I heard you and Patty talking the other day."

"But, George! To go down there alone. It's horrible! With whom should I stay? O, but wouldn't it be jolly? What *would* mother say?" "You really ought to try. You would be likely to get something if you were in good time. I know two old ladies down that way who would 'take you in,' but you would have to go alone to take your chance in registering. There will be lots of young women there, mark my words. Mostly school-teachers. Brace up and try. The sight will be something you will remember all your life. Put that in a picture after you get your name down for the claim. I would go with you myself, but the millet must be harvested."

Eleanor mused. How lightly they spoke of women doing such adventurous things in the West!

On a hot August day the young artist and physician found herself a small atom in a struggling mass of humanity ready to cross the government line into No Man's Land. The scene was indeed one to remember. Back of that swaying mass were wagons of all descriptions, some of them rigged up as sleeping tents, while horses tethered here and there were neighing to each other or cropping the short, half-dried grass. As far as the eye could see this motley assemblage of beasts and vehicles stretched away, while the ground was strewn with paper, old cans and food refuse. Overhead the sky was a blue blaze and the air seemed as though it were blowing from a furnace.

In ten minutes the command would be given to cross the line. Eleanor was in the very center of the rush, although she had tried to be one of the first. But what could she do in competition with those sturdy squatters who had fairly lived near the line for the last two weeks. They were there, a solid body, before her, around her, everywhere. The number of women was nearly as great as that

of the men. Young women, many of them not more than twenty years old, with determination in their faces, typical of the ambition and enterprise of the West.

The gong would sound in five minutes. "I will get nothing," said Eleanor. "What a fool I was to come. I am suffocating!" She swayed as two big men jostled her aside easily and headed off her progress. She was ready to give up—to retreat. "What good will a quarter section of land do me anyway lying out here in this desolate region, and I living in Massachusetts." Then she thought of her mother and Frank and Bobby, and made an effort to go forward, but again might prevailed and the crowd closed in before her.

She looked at her watch. "One minute! heavens! I will go back. I am not losing anything and I shall at least not be crushed to death." She set her face the other way with a sense of freedom, when she saw, literally striding toward her, despite the densely-packed crowd—her savage! Six feet and four inches, resplendent in embroidered blanket, red paint and plumage, he presented an aspect so forbidding that the men and women fell away from him as the meadow larks fly the scythe. He reached Eleanor and grasped her in his arms, the thunder-struck crowd not daring to interfere. She tried to scream, but her tongue seemed glued to the roof of her mouth. She struggled but a prison gate would have yielded as easily as the iron clasp of her captor. He was going to kidnap her, and these cowardly people would let him. Where was their bravery? Why did they not seize him, these Western men so lauded for their chivalry to woman? A faintness stole over her. The big Indian strode recklessly forward.

Suddenly the gong sounded and Eleanor felt herself lifted into clear space, over the line, ahead of all the others, first on No Man's Land, while the men threw up their hats and cheered themselves hoarse.

But Wahoo of the Apaches had disappeared.

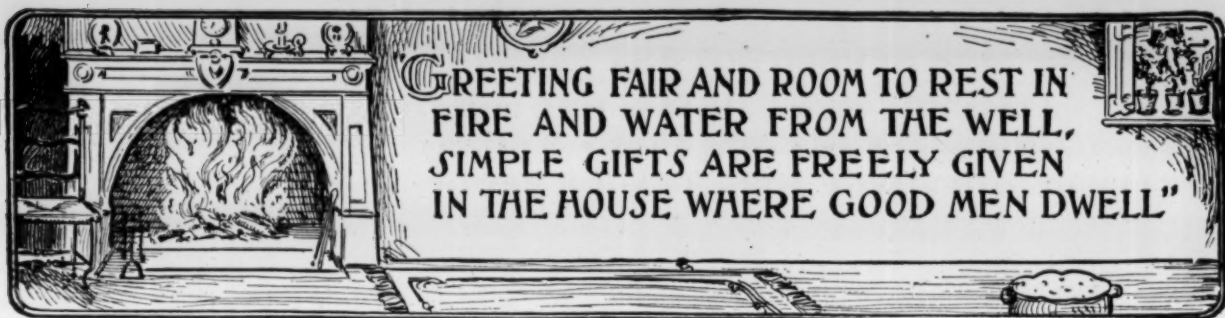
The Abilene Daily came out next day with these headlines:

MISS ELEANOR HOPKINS WINS!
CARRIED OVER THE LINE BY AN INDIAN
WHOSE LIFE SHE HAD SAVED

GETS THE QUARTER INCLUDING NEARLY THE WHOLE
OF THE TOWN SITE.

Young woman a medical student from Massachusetts—Is twenty-three and pretty—Indian, son of the terrible Mah Wah of the Apaches—Had been on the lookout to serve her, Red Herring, a Cherokee, affirms.

"I wonder if you are still of opinion that Indians are ungrateful," said Cousin George to Eleanor at the tea-table the next evening.



Interesting Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the Student of Household Economics

By Mrs. Arthur Courtenay Neville

SEVERAL enquiries have been addressed to this department asking if the Federation was to make an exhibit of anything in the line of household economics at St. Louis and also, what there would be of interest in this direction at the Fair.

The Committee on Household Economics decided some time ago not to attempt anything in the way of an exhibit at the biennial, though it was talked of and urged by some of the members. It could not be done without the expenditure of considerable money if it was to have any permanent value, and this was not deemed advisable now, because of the vast number of interesting things pertaining to this science which have been collected at the Exposition and which to see properly will consume as much time as the club woman can give. The labor, thought and money which have gone into the preparation of those exhibits will, in a measure, lose this value unless the members of the federation who now stand for that which is best and most progressive in the science of the home shall see them and glean such lessons as each can make of practical use.

The Federation gives one morning of the week's program to the consideration of matters pertaining to domestic science, as was said in this department last month. This, while but a brief time and entirely inadequate, is as much as could be expected of the program committee when it is understood that the work is as yet special because of the failure at Los Angeles to get before the convention a resolution which, if adopted, would have made of the committee a standing, instead of a special one, an error which will without doubt be corrected at St. Louis, as the General Federation in this must follow the lead of the States. Every moment of the allotted time on Saturday morning, May 21, will be made of account and the three brilliant women who are to deliver addresses are conferring, so that as far as possible all points of value may be brought out. With the conference on another morning, and the rooms at Hotel Jefferson which will be open at all times when the convention is not meeting and when

the chairman of the committee and Mrs. J. A. Kimberly, of Wisconsin, will keep open house, the Federation will have done all that is possible this year for the advancement of the science.

In the March number of this magazine there appeared an interesting account of a Model Nursery which will be shown at the Fair. Every mother will want to make a note of this and search until it is found.

In the Agricultural Palace is to be shown a vast collection of those things which are of vital interest to the housekeeper or the girl who is someday to become one. Frederick J. Taylor is chief of the agricultural and horticultural exhibit, and his long experience at the World's Fair in these departments amply qualifies him for this work at St. Louis. He was also superintendent of agriculture, horticulture and forestry at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha in 1898 and afterward combined the arduous duties of director of concessions and those of superintendent of horticulture, forestry and foods at the Pan-American Exposition. His appointment gave assurance, which every day advances toward fulfillment, that educational demonstration would be the dominant idea of the exhibits in charge of Mr. Taylor and they are not going to be used for mere purposes of advertising the products of food manufacturers.

A letter addressed to Mr. Taylor brings forth the reply that it is his belief that there will be no building on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds which will so appeal to the vast membership included in the Federation of Women's Clubs as will that of Agriculture, which will be housed in the largest structure on the grounds and the largest building ever devoted to one department in any exposition. On its one floor of twenty acres there will be shown everything coming from the soil, no matter how remotely removed—for example, Mr. Taylor says that among a thousand other things the story of cotton will be told from the field to the factory and to the shirtwaist. Of what is most important to women, the application of pure food laws in the several States will be shown so that

wherever they live they may learn what protection their States give against the insidious attack of adulterated food. There will be analyses of foods, preservation, coloring matter and adulterations which, Mr. Taylor writes, will appeal closely to woman, as she feeds the world. The chemists in charge will show how to apply a number of household tests with the view of enabling the housewife to determine for herself the presence of deleterious materials in food she is preparing for her family.

This department of THE CLUB WOMAN has also been in correspondence with Paul Pierce, who is superintendent of food exhibits. Mr. Pierce is editor of the Chicago magazine *What to Eat*, that for so many years has waged warfare against food adulterations. He is the son of the late "Gil" Pierce, formerly United States Senator from North Dakota, Minister to Portugal, at one time editor-in-chief and one of the owners of the *Minneapolis Tribune* and managing editor of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

Mr. Pierce says: "Looking over the plan and scope of the St. Louis World's Fair, notably its unequalled and matchless agricultural and horticultural departments, one interested in pure foods feels like throwing his hat in the air and shouting, with the old darkey, 'Praise the Lord, de millennium am come!'"

The club woman who has but little time and is wanting in the necessary strength to cover the five miles of avenues stretching through the exhibit of agriculture, will be glad to know that all food products will be grouped together in a central portion of the building. This, Mr. Pierce says, is a departure from the former custom of sticking food exhibits away in corners with miles between. In the State Dairy and Food departments there is to be an educational exhibit in which the consumer will be shown the different values of food products, their chemical analyses, correct and fictitious labeling and the working of this department and laboratories.

More than two acres of space will be devoted exclusively to foods, including the cereals and their products, tubers, refrigerated meats, poultry, fish and game, eggs, farinaceous products, breads, cakes, canned meats, preserved fruits, spices and condiments, and every thing used as food or drink by mankind. All of this, according to Mr. Pierce, is destined to show that what people are and what they can do is largely determined by what they eat. That the exhibits of food products at the Fair are really to mean something, and that one of the chief aims will be to present the processes of preparing the different foods properly in an educational way. We echo the sentiment which he expresses "that it is America's great opportunity to spread the gospel of Good Health through the science of agriculture."

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Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are light, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



Conducted by Mrs. Jasper Cairns

All persons sending communications to this department will kindly observe the following rules :

Write names and dates clearly ; write on one side of the paper only.

With answers to queries give number of same, signature and date of application. If to be forwarded they must be enclosed in a stamped envelope.

Give authority for statements when possible.

Give full name and address.

Each separate query must be accompanied by four cents in stamps.



ROBINSON HERALDRY.—The crest which we give by request in connection with the arms illustrated last month is that of Robinson of Yorkshire Co., Eng. The stag upon a ducal coronet is also the crest of Robinson, Earl of Ripon. A buck's head issuant from a mural crown is the crest of Robinson of

Northampton and Northumberland, and a stag upon a mural crown is that of Robinson of Buckinghamshire. This use of the stag in various ways shows plainly that the family bearing this name in different parts of England were closely allied and may have sprung from a common ancestor.

Charles Edson Robinson in his historical sketch of the "Robinsons, Early Emigrants to America," assumes that the nick or pet name of Robin was evolved from the Teutonic Robert. From that to Robinson was but a step. The many legends and sayings that cluster about the name of Robin have a fascination for many who are outside the pale of the kin-folk.

35. SCHUYLER.—David Pieterse and Philip Schuyler, who came to New Amsterdam about 1639, according to research made by Mr. de Roerer in 1881, vide N. Y. Gen. Reg. XIII, p. 157, were the sons of Pieterse Schuyler, who was b. in Cologne, Ger-

many. He married Catherine Buyck, dau. of Cors Buyck. I have the Schuyler arms and as a descendant of David Pieterse, who married Catalyn Verplanck, I am desirous of proof of the authenticity of these arms and of the right of the family to use them. Has the ancestry of Pieterse Schuyler been established? Will any member of the family communicate with me?

C. S. J.

36. MORGAN.—Wanted maiden name and ancestry of Deborah, wife of Timothy Morgan, who died in Groton, Conn., Oct. 13, 1795.

Also birth and ancestry of Catharine Moore, who m. John Swingle, a son of Ulerich Swingle, the first settler of Canaan, Pa.

K. B. J.

The stag in heraldry is symbolical of the chase. Cecil Wade, in his "Symbolisms of Heraldry," says that briefly summarized it stands for Policy, Peace and Harmony.

37. BALL, SEAMAN.—Wanted the parentage of Jemima Ball, a descendant of Edward Ball of Newark, N. J. She married Micah Seaman, b. in 1748. L.

38. WATERS.—Anthony Waters was in Marshfield, Mass. 1643. In 1659 was a practicing lawyer in New Haven and attorney for Lion Gardiner. Later, he was in Southampton, L. I., he died at Jamaica, L. I. His ancestry is greatly desired. Was he a son of the lawyer, John Waters of London?

C. J.

39. BOOSEY.—I have been told that Lieut. James Boosey, of Wethersfield, Conn., was of Huguenot origin. Can any one inform me as to the truth of this statement and give me his ancestry?

COTTON.—Who was Mary Cotton, who m. Samuel Fletcher, of Chelmsford, Mass., June 7, 1692, and died there Jan. 30, 1705, six days after her husband. Was she a descendant of the Rev. John Cotton?

PRATT.—Can any of the Heralds tell me where to find the Pratt arms of Baldock, Hertfordshire, described as a fesse danucette, in chief, 2 lions rampant?

P. H.

40. GOE.—Philip, William and Noble Goe were born and lived in Kentucky; they had two sisters; they were either grand or great-grandchildren of Daniel Boone. Philip and William who never married, both died in Kentucky, but Noble Goe moved to St. Charles County, Missouri, and married there. Greatly desire the names of parents and grandparents of the Goe brothers.

L. J. K.

41. FRENCH.—My great-grandfather Daniel French served during the Revolutionary War as a Green Mountain Boy. He was with Washington at the surrender of Yorktown, yet we have not been able to find any official record of his service. I have written to the Pension Dept. in Washington, to the Adjutant Gen'l, State of Vermont, and to other places without any satisfactory result. Daniel French lived in Norwich, Conn., and evidently went into another State to enlist. Is there a roll of the Green Mountain Boys who served under Col. Ethan Allen in existence; if so, where is it to be found?

Can any one put me in the way of finding the record of my ancestor's Revolutionary service?

A. F. H.

The old heralds declared that when a coat of arms was all of green and gold it was "all glorious."

42. GIBSON, WOOD.—Capt. William Gibson, of the Royal Navy, m. in New York, Ellen Wood, dau. of — Wood, of Woodside, Eng., who came to New York prior to the Revolutionary War. This Wood m. a Holland maiden, name unknown. Two of her children were buried in Trinity churchyard. Can any one help me out with the ancestry of Capt. Gibson, who was Scotch, or with that of the Wood family?

E. A. C.

Note.—New Haarlem Register. The work issued by the New Haarlem Pub. Co. under this title contains the record of about one thousand families descendants from the original Haarlem patentees. This will be found most helpful to genealogists working upon the lines of the early settlers of that section. It is fully indexed and gives the authorities for its statements.

* It may be of interest to those who are seeking to trace kinship or establish property rights to learn that there is a manual of which there are some copies to be found, although it has been long out of print, which gives a register of grants and deeds from the beginning of what is now the Borough of Manhattan to the year 1799. This is "Grimm's Essay," an improved register of deeds. This gives the names of the grantee and of the grantor with the number of folio and page where the record can be obtained.

Orders will be received by this department for all branches of genealogical and heraldic work. Searches will be made, ancestral lines established, charts and books illuminated, coat armor verified and emblazoned by experts.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor of the Genealogical and Heraldic Department, THE CLUB WOMAN, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

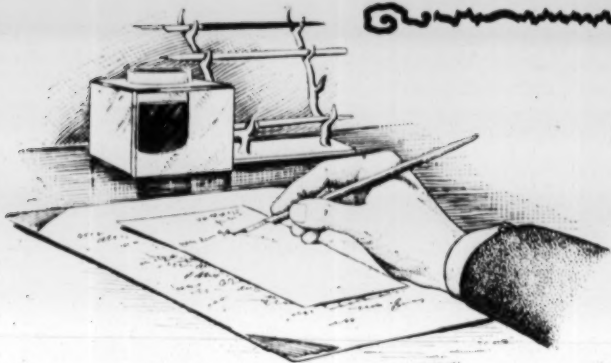


Sweetest of the Year.

May-time is play-time,
And Hebe bears the cup
Of nectar cool, and joy is full
To those who care to sup.
Blossoms fair are in the air;
Flower-sweet the zephyrs play,
Showers oft of petals soft
Are drifting down today.

June-time is tune-time,
Music everywhere;
Birds and bees and whispering trees
In tunefulness have share.
Aeolian sweets the breeze repeats,
The rhythm we may hear,
For May-time and June-time,
Are sweetest of the year.

KATHERINE P. SEYFER.



Graphology; or, Character Studies in Handwriting

By Mary H. Booth

THE most noticeable movements by which cultured people recognize one another are the play of the features, the gait, talking and writing. Of these evidences the last named is the most infallible, for by a few hasty lines we may recognize again a person whom we neither see nor hear, and enjoy in addition, the advantage of being able to compare quietly and at our leisure the traits of an individual thus expressed with the characteristics of another. W. Preyer, *The Chautauquan*, August, 1894.

Many interesting and instructive articles may be found illustrating the possibility of character deduction by handwriting, if one choose to ride this particular hobby.

A "hobby" is not simply "an antidote for ennui or idle moments," but its selection may be an indication of taste or temperament and may be useful and instructive or simply used as a pastime.

The collection of stamps, postal cards, autographs, etc., has each its individual attractions and educational elements. History and biography are enhanced and illustrated by these innocent fads, and they afford a mental recreation and stimulus by no means to be ignored.

"With a good stock of hobbies one may be content to live to be a hundred."

What can be more delightful than to note in the letter of a friend the graphological reflection of the temperament—unconsciously expressed—and even the mood when written, confirming and strengthening the bond of friendship?

The swiftly written note may be brief, almost abrupt in its wording, but it may graphologically express more than the words convey, and the thought expressed through the writing will increase its value in the eyes of a friend.

Autograph letters often command a high commercial price far above the intrinsic value of the letter, for "since handwriting is purely an operation

of the will, why should it not give us a photographic reproduction of the brain which contains that will? If one is angry, his hand betrays him."

Anger or emotion lends a swiftness to the pen as well as the tongue—and these qualities are easily discerned by the agitated movement and rapid irregular formation of letters; also by the quick flyaway bars to the t's.

Grief, hate and joy also find their expression and reflection in the handwriting as surely as they are reflected in the features and will be illustrated in subsequent articles.

Handwriting may be considered as one of the "fine arts" to be acquired or cultivated at will as in music, painting or sculpture, but only the natural spontaneous hand graphologically reflects the temperament of the writer.

An assumed or disguised style of writing may be adopted, but this may be detected from the natural hand by the graphologist as easily as the mechanical rendering of a musical composition may be distinguished from that of the natural musician, or the daub of the amateur to the touch of the artist.

If, then, handwriting is an expression of character and temperament, we may say not only "As a man thinketh, so is he," but—as a man *writeth*, so is he—and we may look to the manner of our writing or rather the state of mind when we employ the pen to communicate our thoughts and expressions.

The student may form an opinion of the reflective force of the handwriting according to the following suggestions:

Select and compare the handwriting of opposite temperaments—the impulsive with the deliberate—the active with the indolent—the proud and haughty with the modest and unassuming, and the characteristic features will be found in corresponding temperaments, as in a letter from our impulsive friend illustrated by the following fac-simile:

Orville Nelson of the Nile
Admiralty Records.

The rapid and irregular writing could not be mistaken or intuitively taken for that of the deliberate writer whose letters are as deliberately traced as the action following the thought.

The angular energetic hand distinguishes the active, and the rounded forms of the letters reflect one who takes life more easily.

Pride and hauteur are expressed by large writing and exaggerated flourish, the smaller characters and simple capitals of the more unassuming and retiring

nature being equally suggestive and expressive of the opposite qualities.

Further illustrations will be given of the effect of the temperament on the handwriting, also biographical and graphological sketches from studies of the lives and handwriting of favorite authors.

Specimens of writing or questions on the subject of handwriting may be sent for analysis and criticism in accordance with the regulations of this department.

MARY H. BOOTH.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications and questions relating to this department should be addressed Graphological Department. These will be answered without charge.

Analysis of handwriting of correspondents will be published in subsequent numbers.

Specimens submitted must be liberal, written in ink on unruled paper, accompanied with nom de plume; also ten cents in stamps.



In A Corner.

A poet who would vainly strive
If by his verses he might thrive—
Then deem on corn-meal cakes to live
And to the world his genius give—
If he should rise some luckless morn
To find the Powers had cornered corn;
In "Poet's Corner" as to purse,
Might not he feel averse to verse?

CORA A. MATSON DOLSON.

Pexed Questions of Etiquette or the Ethics and Aesthetics of Club Life

Editor: Mrs. Florence Howe Hall

HOW shall I go to St. Louis? To those of us who have attended previous Biennials of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who have had the pleasure and inspiration arising from meeting earnest, bright, enthusiastic women from all over the face of our broad land, the question is rather "How shall I stay away from St. Louis?"

We do not wish to neglect home duties, nor to follow the dreadful example of Selma, in "Unleavened Bread," in Judge Grant's very bitter story. It will be remembered that the heroine refuses to take her husband with her, to the Club Convention. He, poor man, dazed with grief at the loss of their only child and abandoned by his selfish wife, becomes the prey of a designing woman, and the happiness of their married life is hopelessly blighted. I never knew a club woman like the monster of Judge Grant's novel, but his criticism should make us doubly careful not to desert home duties, even for the delights of a convention. Some women do take their husbands on the Federation special, and it is an excellent plan.

We do not wish to neglect our families, nor do we desire to go to an expense we cannot afford. If a woman can save money enough to attend the convention, by spending less on her wardrobe, let her do so by all means, provided she is not reduced to the point of shabbiness. It would hardly be just, however, to ask the whole family to submit to retrenchment, for the pleasure and profit of one person. One more reason may keep a woman from going to St. Louis. It may be the turn of another to represent the club or federation.

Our delegate will do well to take clothing appropriate to wet and dry, hot and cold weather. Rain is no respecter of persons, not even of club women. There has been criticism in the past, of the showiness and variety of dress displayed by some women at conventions. Quiet costumes would seem to be in better taste, for these semi-public occasions, and more in keeping with the purse of the average club member. We should certainly be tolerant of difference in taste, and richness of dress is very dear to certain feminine hearts. The woman with a large bank account will not wish to go so fine as to make

her poorer sister unhappy at the plainness of attire necessary for the latter. Nor does she wish to produce the effect of Bridget on a holiday. The woman wearing inappropriate finery makes the spectator wonder whether she seizes the occasion of the convention to display her clothes, as Bridget does her afternoon out, because she lacks other opportunities. Those who wear a different gown at every session of the week may be thought to remind us of the circus performer and her lightning changes of costumes. Whatever clothes we carry with us, let us remember that the dress suit case for the railroad journey should be personally conducted.

It is often necessary to entrust a trunk to the tender but tardy mercies of the expressman. One should never let him take charge of the precious bag and wraps needed *en route*. A friend of mine who attended a recent Biennial committed this imprudence. To be sure, she sent her baggage in plenty of time, as she supposed. It started the day before she did, if I remember aright. But it had not arrived when the Federation special started. Hence, our friend was obliged to proceed, accoutred as she was. In the course of the long journey, we were placed in open trolley cars, on a cold, blustering day. This exposure and the fatigue of the convention were the causes of her death, as we feared. She died soon after her return from the Biennial.

This reminds us of the unwisdom of attending a Biennial, if one is not in good health. These gatherings are very fatiguing, although they are delightful. One must not risk being ill, thus giving anxiety and trouble to one's fellow delegates, who are sometimes obliged to stay and nurse the patient, losing in this way the meetings they have traveled several hundred miles to attend.

An excellent housewife once said that forethought was the most important thing in housekeeping. It is indeed "the Big Four" which travelers should certainly use, in going to St. Louis. The club member who possesses forethought carries a small packet of luncheon with her, even on the Federation special. Such a provision often proves a great blessing, especially where meals are served at stations, *en route*. The conductor who takes up the

To the Progressive Women of the Twentieth Century--

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informed regarding the value of investment
insurance for women? **The Equitable**
Life, the Strongest Company in
the World, affords most attractive investments for
ANY WOMAN WITH AN INCOME.

**Permit me to explain to you a 5 PER CENT. GOLD
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fill out this coupon, or write
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berth tickets on these feminine expeditions sometimes look worried to death, because his charges, like chickens, will not stay still to be counted. To change Mrs. B's place from car No. 20 to car No. 3 seems an easy thing, but it is not. When many ladies ask to be transferred, they make the task of the conductor very difficult. The unfortunate official does not wish to be disobliging to the fair sex, and his bookkeeping gets into a frightful snarl.

Enthusiastic delegates entering the train, *en route* after their fellow passengers have retired to rest, should defer conversation till the morning. They are not always so considerate. It is a part of the Golden Rule of travel to make one's toilet as rapidly as possible, since others may be waiting their turn.

The head of the delegation should be careful to give her party clear directions, when she calls them together. A convenient headquarters or general meeting place should, if possible, be arranged before leaving the train. If the President of the State Federation is a candidate for office, or if she wishes to advise special action, with regard to measures likely to come up at the convention, as to other candidates, she or her lieutenant should state these points fully and distinctly. Hence it is important to have the State Federation President, or some one adequately representing her, travel with the other delegates. I have known trouble, ill feeling, confusion, arise for lack of this simple precaution. The increasing order and system in the arrangements of the Biennial make

us feel proud of the able women in charge of these conventions. I do not believe it is possible, however, to avoid some delay in the examination of credentials and the awarding of badges, when such a large body of people are assembled. Occasionally some difficulty arises about finding the place where one is to stay. Hence, patience and good nature should go with us to St. Louis.

Read your CLUB WOMAN carefully before you start, or on the train. You will save much time to yourself and to the convention by being thus posted beforehand on matters of importance. Above all, take to the Biennial a desire for fair play and an open mind and heart. These great gatherings are full of interest and inspiration to those who go in the right spirit.



Open Parliament

Mrs. Emma A. For

[Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.]

I HAVE a class of intelligent club women to whom I am teaching parliamentary law. We had a committee prepare a constitution and by-laws which the class adopted, thereby organizing the same as if a permanent society. The constitution provided that there should be a president, a vice-president, and one other officer who should perform the duties of secretary and treasurer, three in all. It was afterward voted that for the sake of giving more practice in each for each that the office of secretary and treasurer should be vested in two persons, and the treasurer should be a permanent officer. Was it necessary to change our simple constitution giving previous notice or would it have been in order to suspend that article?

It was setting a bad example and establishing a precedent for the violation of rules, when you allowed your class to vote that there should be two officers where the constitution you had adopted provided for only one, without first amending the constitution and making provision for two. It has been repeatedly said in these columns that no part of the constitution can ever be suspended.

* * * * *

Kindly define the respective duties of recording and corresponding secretaries. Which sends out notices, which writes letters of condolence or congratulation, which notifies committees of their appointment, etc.? Does the corresponding secretary attend to all correspondence, or only that with persons outside the club?

Parliamentary law prescribes the duties of only two officers, one to preside and one to keep the records. The duties of a secretary are so onerous in many organizations that the office of corresponding secretary is very often created for the sake of dividing the work. To easily distinguish the two officers, the terms recording and corresponding secretaries are used. Some societies also have a financial secretary. The names imply in a general way the duties of each, but it is desirable that the by-laws of each society should clearly define the duties of all officers, except that it is unnecessary to say that the president shall preside and the recording secretary shall keep the minutes.

* * * * *

Our club recently voted to send a petition to the Board of Education to have kindergartens estab-

lished. Should the petition have been signed by the president and recording secretary or by the president and corresponding secretary? Which name should have been written first? How should the petition be addressed?

The petition should have been signed by the president and recording secretary, the president's name above that of the secretary. The address should be "To the Honorable, the Board of Education of —". Do not omit "To the Honorable" if you expect your petition to receive attention.

* * * * *

If the form for an auditor's report is within the scope of Open Parliament, please give the form for such a report.

An auditor should make a clear and brief statement of what he finds. If the books and report of the treasurer are correct he should say so; if they are incorrect he should so state and tell how they are incorrect, whether the columns are not added correctly, whether warrants or vouchers are missing or whether the actual amount of money on hand does not correspond with the amount the books call for. The following form may be taken as a guide:

To the:—

I have examined the accounts of your treasurer, Mrs. Blank, and have found the same to be correct. The receipts for the year as shown by the books amount to \$.... and there are vouchers for all disbursements amounting to \$...., leaving a balance on hand January 1, 1904, of \$....

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN DOE, Auditor.

It is within the province of the auditor to add words of commendation or criticism, as,

Permit me to comment on the accuracy of your treasurer's work which makes it a simple matter to prove the same, or,

In several instances I find no receipts for disbursements, cancelled checks being presented as evidences of payment. In my opinion, cancelled checks make poor vouchers.

Suggestions for Entertainments.

By Adelaide Westcott Hatch

A Feast of Lanterns—A Japanese Fete

NOTE—The Editor of this Department will be glad to answer all inquiries regarding Entertainments or Socials other than those described herein.

THERE is no other kind of entertainment that can be so easily arranged and at the same time prove so attractive as a Japanese affair, all kinds of Japanese materials being inexpensive and easy to procure.

This entertainment can be given in a hall, or on a large lawn, and would prove a most enjoyable and profitable occasion if given at a summer resort in aid of some benevolent work.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

If given in a hall the bare walls should be lavishly decorated with evergreens, brightened by large paper chrysanthemums and Japanese fans. Overhead on crisscross wires hang myriad paper lanterns of every shape and hue. If arranged as a lawn fete Japanese lanterns of all sizes should be hung in every available spot. Strung on wires, they can be stretched from tree to tree or suspended from the branches.

Fairy lamps of all colors will fit into nooks and nestle in the bushes.

Paper garlands may be used with very good effect, their graceful outlines, as caught here and there on the branches, serving to delight and fascinate beyond any other ornament which could be employed. In fact, it would be difficult to fancy anything prettier, more easily arranged or better adapted for all purposes of decoration than these simple yet beautiful paper garlands, which can be had in nearly all colors and shades.

Numerous booths are placed here and there, and everywhere flit little Japanese maidens, bewitching in their quaint attire.

THE BOOTHS

The main booth should be "The Tea House Garden," which should occupy the center of the floor. A strong framework is erected the size required for the garden, a little longer than it is deep, and inclosed with a coarse latticework made from thin strips, leaving a wide entrance on one side. The roof is of bamboo fishing rods laid across lengthwise and then crosswise, so as to form a lattice roof. A wistaria vine clammers over the entire lattice work. These flowers are so easily made and require so little skill that no one need fear to attempt them, and when wound upon the natural twigs produce a most satisfactory result; with their long, loose blos-

soms and delicate leaves they make an ideal decoration.

Take reeds about three-fourths of a yard long and wire small pink flowers to them about six inches apart. Fasten the reeds with a fine wire to every other rib of small Japanese parasols, say twenty-seven inches in diameter, and stick parasols on the ends of enough of the fishing rods forming the roof, to make a border all the way around. A bunch of three rods with a parasol on the end of each rod should be stood upright at each of the four corners of the roof.

Several bamboo tables, each provided with the daintiest of table appointments, are scattered about, and from these the attendants serve patrons for the sum of fifteen cents with tea and cake, the privilege being given, moreover, of retaining the cup, if desired.

A pagoda constructed on a lath foundation and decorated with colored paper and gilt paint may be the home of the fancy-work department, and here are seen, in addition to the usual assortment of articles, kimono of every color and price.

The umbrella tent, from which ice cream and cake are served, is formed by placing a huge Japanese umbrella in a barrel filled with stones and bricks to make it secure. When the umbrella is spread, the rim should come at least six feet from the floor. The barrel can be covered with crêpe paper. Place eight or ten upright poles in a circle at least a yard outside of the outer rim of the umbrella. Wind these with pink cheese-cloth, and festoon paper garlands from one to the other all the way around. Fasten one end of a wire or lightweight stick to the top of each pole and the other end to one of the ribs in the umbrella. This will complete the tent and add firmness to the structure. To the other ribs of the umbrella fasten reeds decorated with flowers, the same as described above. Small parasols decorated with the reeds on top of each of the poles will complete the decorations for the tent. Small tables are arranged so as to form a circle inside the poles, and the refreshments are served from within.

An octagon-shaped table from which Japanese dolls, fans and souvenirs of all kinds may be sold, is built of boards about eighteen inches wide. A large umbrella is placed in the center and can be further decorated by lanterns of fancy shapes from the ribs.

THE Judgment Seat

Ida M. Batchelor

THE plain every day people of the world are always interesting in fiction, and the novelist is fully aware of the value of this material. The rude philosophy, and keen sense of the practical, are far more entertaining and instructive than the modern character of culture.

filled with humor, pathos, incident and true homely worth.

Three ex-sea captains, who live together, find that housework is irksome, and everything generally is out of joint. At the suggestion of Cap'n Eri they match pennies to determine which one shall adver-



CAP'N ERI.

Joseph C. Lincoln has not only distinguished himself as a remarkable writer of short stories, but he now comes before us with a delightful book, entitled "Cap'n Eri, a Story of the Coast" (A. S. Barnes & Company), and from the first to the last page it is

tise for a wife. In this way they hope to get a housekeeper who will make them all comfortable. Cap'n Jerry was "stuck," and he proved a most unwilling victim—having been married before. The advertisement is inserted in a matrimonial

paper and in due time an answer comes from Martha Snow, of Nantucket; she announces she will arrive for an interview the day following. The three men go to meet her in a body.

A large portly negress comes lumbering off the car, carrying an extension case, on the side of which appeared in two-inch letters the name of Martha Snow, Nantucket. Needless to say our trio was horrified, and they took to their heels and disappeared. The prospective bridegroom goes in temporary hiding. However, the negress was a false alarm, as it was later discovered that she had taken the baggage of the real Martha Snow in mistake, who in the last chapter, after serving as nurse and housekeeper, becomes engaged to Cap'n Eri instead of Cap'n Jerry.

The characters throughout are real and enjoyable, but Cap'n Eri especially distinguishes himself in times of great moment. His interviews with the school commissioner, and the saloon-keeper of the place were worthy of a diplomat. He accomplished his mission in each instance. Mr. Lincoln's book cannot fail to attract the reading public, and we certainly congratulate him on the appearance of Cap'n Eri.

The historical novel is gradually giving first place to the novel with a purpose—in which religion necessarily forms a part. When one looks back—even to the early part of the nineteenth century—the sects with their narrow conceptions startles one, and it seems marvelous that tolerance forms any part in the religion of today.

In "The Story of Susan," by Mrs. Henry Dudeney (Dodd, Mead & Co.), the author does not sermonize, but the religious character of the hero—Martin Heritage—is a study in itself. The silversmith business had been in his family for generations. He was a true aristocrat—of trade—and as proud of the record as the noblest in England were of their lineage. He strove to carry into every thought and action his religion, and his love for Susan was the most human thing about him.

Although he was an oft disappointed lover, his character was softened, and Susan, after many years, came out of her checkered career, into the light of day, purified and uplifted, and a fitting companion for the man who had through his religion tried to crush out his youth in devotion.

Mrs. Dudeney has written an intensely dramatic story, and when it is stated that the book compares favorably with George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life" it is not an elasticity of the imagination. The illustrations are numerous and artistic.

Mrs. Burton Harrison presents us in book form

"Sylvia's Husband" (D. Appleton & Co.), and the story opens with a house party in Ballyrig, Ireland.

Sylvia is an unusual girl. —"Young, tall, slim, pretty, truth-telling, and admirably bred."

She is the guest of a Mrs. Hillyard, who had married a man old enough to be her father, because the man she loved was poor and naturally the hostess and guest were not of the kind that would easily assimilate.



STORY OF SUSAN.

The author made things interesting by marrying Sylvia to the man who had been Mrs. Hillyard's former lover, and straightway trouble began. A divorce, or separation, seems inevitable through misunderstanding, but in the end adjustment and reconciliation were made.

Germany has been in a state of consternation over a book entitled "A Little Garrison," written by a young officer of the German army, under an assumed name, which is against the rules and regulations of of that august body.

Lieutenant Bilse, the author, made his startling announcements under the guise of a story, but it

was sufficiently realistic to compel the public as well as the inner circle, to recognize its truthfulness.

The young man was court-martialed, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and dismissed from the service. In the meantime the book has made him famous, and the translation in this country is receiving wide recognition.

The scenes he depicts are more or less degrading. Extravagance, debauchery, dishonesty, and illicit lovemaking, which necessarily ends disastrously—if murder and suicide can be labelled so mildly. (Frederick A. Stokes & Co.)

"The Russian Advance," by Albert J. Beveridge, with maps, has been issued in book form by Harper and Brothers.

The author made a journey in 1901 through Manchuria and the Far East and previously a visit to Russia and Siberia.

On his return a series of articles appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, describing the things seen in the region of the latest Russian advance, which forms the largest part of this book.

In addition to these articles, the author has described Siberia and the general prevailing conditions in Russia.

The impression the reader receives is that the report is a faithful one, and that the writer's desire is to present his experiences in an impartial manner.

"He that Eateth Bread with Me" is a problem novel in the fullest sense.

Modern Divorce is the theme, and the author has presented it in an unusual light.

In the vicinity of Chicago, the City of Divorces, the characters live, move, and have their being. The subject is harrowing, and leaves one most of the time with a bitter taste, but you are held in the throes until the end.

The outline of the problem is the moral and spiritual right of the contractors of a marriage to recognize the divorce law. Once married, always married, in the sight of God, and your own soul.

In this story the husband is enticed away from his wife by a sumptuous, passionate woman. He becomes absolutely her slave, and deliberately acknowledges to his wife that he no longer loves her, but is sorry for it.

Although he leaves his home and stays at his club, he subsequently gets a divorce for desertion. Shortly after he marries his new love—who also had taken advantage of the divorce court.

His first wife and her little son are obliged to accept these conditions, but she continues to worship and love him, and still considers herself his wife in a moral and spiritual sense.

She does not censure him, but faithfully keeps his

image in her heart, and prays fervently for the return of his allegiance. She is rewarded after long and trying experiences, in which the son plays an important part.

It is said that the author—H. A. Mitchell Keays—is the wife of a Western clergyman, and that her characters are drawn from real life. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Truth is within ourselves, it takes no rise
From outward things, whate'er you may believe.
There is an inmost center in us all,
Where truth abides in fullness.

—Browning.

Came From Coffee

A Case Where the Taking of Morphine Began with Coffee

"For 15 years," says a young Ohio woman, "I was a great sufferer from stomach, heart and liver trouble. For the last 10 years the suffering was terrible; it would be impossible to describe it. During the last three years I had convulsions from which the only relief was the use of morphine.

"I had several physicians nearly all of whom advised me to stop drinking tea and coffee, but as I could take only liquid foods I felt I could not live without coffee. I continued drinking it until I became almost insane, my mind was affected, while my whole nervous system was a complete wreck. I suffered day and night from thirst and as water would only make me sick I kept on trying different drinks until a friend asked me to try Postum Food Coffee.

"I did so but it was some time before I was benefited by the change, my system was so filled with coffee poison. It was not long, however, before I could eat all kinds of foods and drink all the cold water I wanted and which my system demands. It is now eight years I have drank nothing but Postum for breakfast and supper and the result has been that in place of being an invalid with my mind affected I am now strong, sturdy, happy and healthy.

I have a very delicate daughter who has been greatly benefited by drinking Postum, also a strong boy who would rather go without food for his breakfast than his Postum. So much depends on the proper cooking of Postum, for unless it is boiled the proper length of time people will be disappointed in it. Those in the habit of drinking strong coffee should make the Postum very strong at first in order to get a strong coffee taste." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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Music, the Bible, Art, Mythology, etc.,
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Every color in the rainbow glows from these minerals—bearing hues that art cannot imitate. The delicate veining and mossy appearance of the Agate, the gold-glittering pyrites, pink Tourmaline, the shining steel effect of Silver ore, make the collection unique. And as the minerals are designed they afford an interesting study. This remarkable paperweight is round, 3½ inches in diameter, and weighs 10 ounces. (Illustration about half size.)

The Financial Bulletin, Denver, Colo., a semi-monthly publication, is devoted to the mineral, oil, irrigation and industrial resources of the West. The subscription price is \$2.00 per annum and is invaluable to investors, mining men, or to all interested in the West's great industry—mining.

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The Club Woman
500 Fifth Ave., New York

Caroline Minturn Hall of Plain-
field, Prominent at Exhibi-
tion at Paris

(Special Cable to the Gazette)

PITTSBURG, PA.

Miss Caroline Minturn Hall, of Plainfield, N. J., who is in Paris studying art, is exhibiting three paintings, "The Cypress," "The Pines on the Hill," and "The Pines by the River," at the winter exhibition of the American Women's Art Association of Paris.

Miss Hall, who is a granddaughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is a New Englander by birth, having spent her early years at Newport, R. I. She is a great favorite among the American girl art students in the Latin quarter of Paris, and is the Secretary and Treasurer of the American Women's Art Association, whose exhibitions are visited by artists of all nationalities, not only in Paris, but from all the artistic communities within touch of the French capital.

Last year Miss Hall studied at the Délécluse Academy, and later worked in a landscape class in the Bois de Boulogne, under Fritz Thaulow, the famous Norwegian painter, whose pictures in the Luxembourg Gallery are so well known. During the summer, Miss Hall went to Brittany to work, staying near St. Maeo, and this winter is studying at Colarossi's Academy de la Grande Chaumière, working under the criticisms of Messieurs Mesnard and Prinnet.

The New York Times, in its Paris Art News, says: "Miss Hall, the Secretary of the Club, has a true and profound sentiment of landscape. The rich quality of the light immediately succeeding sunset is admirably given in a study of a group of trees in a somewhat desolate landscape."



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—New York Sun
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"Never fails to interest"—*New Haven Leader*

"Most brilliant and amusing Stories"
—*Hartford Courant*

MAY ISABEL FISK

begs to announce the publication in book form by Messrs. Harper & Brothers of her collection of Monologues under the title of

MONOLOGUES

The following is a list of the Contents:

Keeping a Seat at the Benefit
Her First Call on the Butcher
Hunting for an Apartment
The Heart of a Woman
A Bill from the Milliner
A Woman in a Shoe-Shop
Another Point of View
Mis' Deborah Has a Visitor
The Pudding
The Year After
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Iowa Health Bulletin

Published Monthly at Des Moines, Iowa,
by the State Board of Health, says:

"What To Eat is highly interesting and instructive. We wish all our readers were acquainted with this worthy publication. There would be healthier and happier homes in our land"

The Cleveland Daily World says:

"If you are interested in good health and long life—if you want to know how to live in harmony with nature's laws, if you want protection from food poison, get a copy of *What To Eat*, for this is what this little schoolmaster in dietetics is doing for the homes of this country. Besides, it takes sunshine and happiness into every home it enters by giving timely hints and suggestions for charming entertainments, valuable information upon cookery, hygiene and health in addition to its attractive miscellaneous reading matter."

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PIERCE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
CHICAGO

A Heroine From Real Life

It is observed that Henry Harland's new novel, "My Friend Prospero" (McClure-Phillips), is the most real of all his dainty love stories. This will not seem remarkable when it is known that Mr. Harland drew the central character, Maria Dolores of Zelt-Neuminster, from a real person, and did it with that real person's permission. The original of the delightful Maria is still alive, very much so. Her name is Princess Christina, of Lahn and Dyck, and she resides at Schloss Wischenau, in Bavaria. In her youth she was just such a sprightly, witty, unconventional person as Mr. Harland has depicted in his book, and was noted for her beauty far and wide. Indeed, she is no less noted for any of these things to-day. It was only a short time ago she aroused the Austrian "Mrs. Grundy" and set at naught all the cherished rules of precedent of the Austrian nobility by passing over a score of Counts, Dukes and Princes who were attending a festivity at her palace to take in to dinner a famous scientist.

A Real Race Problem

Life in New York's great polyglot East Side has no more sympathetic interpreter than Myra Kelly. Her little stories of the struggling children of the struggling poor among these strangers in a strange land are simply exquisite bits of character drawing. "When a Man's Widowed," in the March McClure's, is her latest contribution, and it is a gem. The social, religious and racial complications which spring from the confusing mixture of peoples and creeds in that cosmopolitan region are most amusingly pictured.

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A Dear Book and Encyclopedia of Economics, Industrial and Re- ligious Statistics

A very comprehensive book but
telling us nothing startlingly new
though it will prove of undoubted
value to the earnest student of
social conditions.

Our suspicion that divorces are
more numerous in the United
States than in any other country
in the world, is confirmed, to our
sorrow, be it said. About 46 per
cent. of our population own their
own homes, while only 32 per cent.
own them unmortgaged. Of all
the women in the United States
who are active in various employ-
ments only 8.1 per cent. are mem-
bers of a profession.

Drink is the principal cause of
poverty; inefficiency and shiftless-
ness a close second, and crime
third. A roving nature is the
fourth cause of poverty, but that
was discovered by Publius Syrius,
who first said "A rolling stone
gathers no moss."

New York City has one or two
good points to its honor score. It
has the largest acreage of parks and
playgrounds, and was the first city
in the United States to open free
baths to the poor in 1846.

We also find that the American
workingman is the best paid and
best fed in the world, and alto-
gether, that it is not such a bad old
world, and its garden corner is the
U. S. A.

There is no doubt of the value
of this work to all interested in or
working toward practical social
reform, for it shows so very clearly
just where earnest effort is needed.

Many progressive women will
find it useful.



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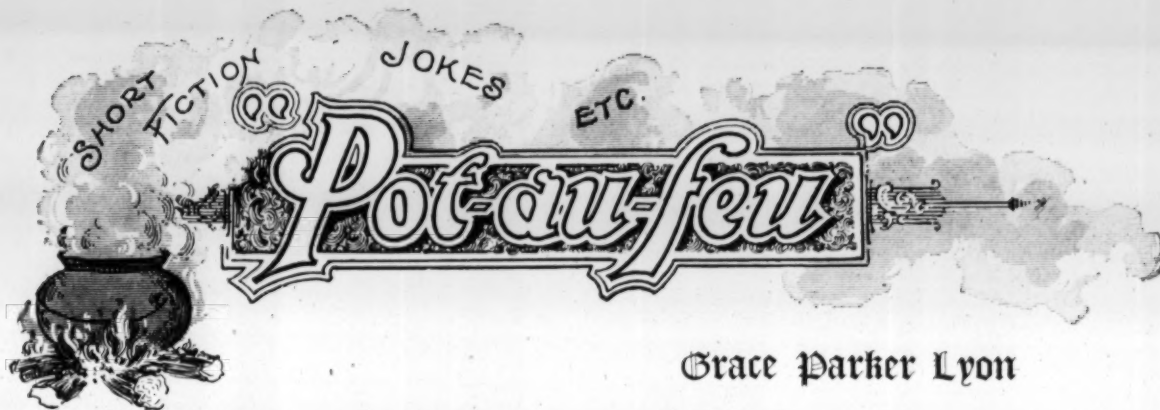
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What wonder that her pretty head
Drooped low? I heard each word
he said
To her—his bride—intent to please
That heartless man: "My dear
Louise,
You'll never equal—I must say—
The golf my mother used to play!"
—ALDIS DUNBAR in *Puck*.



Grace Parker Lyon

Song for Sir Gawain

Love, hatched and fledged within
my heart,
Spread forth his wings to fly,
So glad and eager to depart
He never said good-by.
Heigh-ho,
Let him go!
He is not worth a sigh.

He flitted here, he flitted there,
With many a turn and tack,
Till, weary grown of life elsewhere,
He took the homeward track.
Heigh-ho,
Be it so!

The wanderer's welcome back.
HENRY JOHNSTONE, in *The Century*

Omar for Housewives

Tomorrow a new Cook will come,
you say.
Yes, but where leaves the Cook of
yesterday?
And this sweet Summer day that
brings me Rose
Shall take Irene and Mary Jane
away.

I sometimes think that never
Burns the Bread
So Black as when the Tea is Boil-
ing Red;
That every Cabbage plant the
Garden wears
Knows more than any human
Cabbage head.

And this new Maid who looks so
fresh and Green,
On whom with all my woes I fain
would Lean;

Ah, lean upon her Lightly, for
who knows
How soon She will get up and Quit
the Scene?

Ah, my new Handmaid, fill the pan
that clears
Today of unwashed dishes, stacked
in tiers.
Tomorrow? Why, tomorrow I
may be
Myself Obligated to Wash them—
and for Years!

Whether we roll in Gold or have to
Pinch,
Whether the Heart Despair or
merely Flinch,
The window panes grow speckier
hour by hour,
The Parlor Dust is thickening inch
by inch.

And I remember, watching on a
day,
Where Sue had china teacups
thumped away,
Till with its all-obliterated edge
One murmured, "Gently, Susan,
gently, pray!"

A Box of Biscuits underneath the
Bough,
A Can of Beans, a Bag of Salt, and
thou
Burned out and Singing in the
Wilderness.
Ah, wilderness were Paradise enow!

So when the Angel of the Muddy
Drink
Called Coffee throws the Grounds
into the Sink,

And taking her Departure leaves
you there
Alone to Clean Things Up, you
shall not Shrink.

Ah, make the Best of so-called
Help, my friend,
Until we, too, into the Dust de-
scend.
Take up the Work where hire-
lings left it off,
Sans Hope, sans Help, sans Dish-
cloth, and sans End.

—Good Housekeeping.

Philosophies

Mediocre minds ordinarily con-
demn everything that passes their
comprehension.—LA ROCHEFOU-
CAULD.

Patience isn't a tame, colorless
virtue. It is born of courage and
will-power. There is a pluck to
bear, as fine as any pluck to do.—
Selected.

If you are not religious in your
buying and selling, you cannot be
in your praying.—Selected.

The best portion of a good man's
life—his little, nameless, unre-
membered acts of kindness and
love.—WORDSWORTH.

The Gourd Fiddle

By Grace MacGowan Cooke.

I done make her out of an old soap
go'd,
(Oh, my fiddle dat sing so sweet.)
Ef I goes hongry, an my coat's
to'ed,
She sing to me whilst I's a-ridin' on
de load,
She sing to me drivin' de cows
down de road,
An' de chunes puts a hop-hop-
hoppin' in my feet.

When de cotton laid by, an' de
crab grass mowed,
(Oh, my fiddle dat sing so sweet.)
Den de niggah git paid what he
been owed,
An' you'll see me a-settin' up high
on er boa'd,
Wid de niggahs all a-hoppin' like
her ol' hop-toad,
'Cayse my fiddle puts a hop-
hop-hoppin' in dey feet.
—National Magazine.

A discreet ignorance is a part of
every good woman's education.
Bona-fide ignorance is quite another
thing, and this seems a case where
the spurious is more valuable than
the genuine.—*Philistine*.

More Newspaper Varns

"Here's a curious item, Joshua!"
exclaimed Mrs. Lemington, spread-
ing out the *Billeville Mirror* in her
ample lap. "The *Nellie E. Wil-*
liams of Gloucester reports that
she saw two whales, a cow and a
calf, floating off Cape Cod the day
before yesterday."

"Well, ma," replied old Mr.
Lemington, "what's the matter
with that?"

"Why, it's all right about the
two whales, Joshua; but what
bothers me is how the cow and the
calf got way out there."—*Youth's*
Companion.

She Resented It

She was enraged at Mr. Phr.
You see, she had a charming sr.
Who was an acrobat—a twr.

Upon the stage thi' twr. sr.
Was beautiful; none could resr.
And as a star all books would lr.
So, she was mad at Mr. Phr.,
Who never could admire a twr.—
For Mr. Phr. hr. sr.

—Life:

Maggie—I say, Chimmie, when
yer look inter dat restaurant win-
der don't it make yer mout' water?
Jimmie—Water? Hully Gee! It
makes me mout' feel like a ship-
buildin' trust.—*Ex*.

"She's exceedingly honorable,"
said the first woman.

"Indeed?" queried the other.

"Oh, to the point of eccentricity.
Why, she wouldn't even steal an-
other woman's cook."—*Philadel-*
phia Ledger.

"What distinguished foreigner
aided the Americans in the Revo-
lution?" asked the teacher of the
juvenile class.

"God," promptly answered a
small pupil who had been to
Sunday school.—*New York Sun*.

Poor Girl

Miss Mary Malinda McVeigh,
Who still had a sweet, girlish weagh
Wept rivers when she
(At fifty and three)
Found out that they called her
passeagh!
—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

**Poor Richard Junior's Philoso-
phies**

A real worker never looks for-
ward to an old-age pension.

Living costs more in these days
—but it is worth more to live.

One great danger in marrying
for money is that the money may
get a separation.

"Cacoethes Scribendi"

If all the trees in all the woods
were men;
And each and every blade of grass
a pen;
If every leaf on every shrub and
tree
Turned to a sheet of foolscap;
every sea
Were changed to ink, and all
earth's living tribes
Had nothing else to do but act as
scribes,
And for ten thousand ages, day
and night,
The human race should write, and
write and write,
Till all the pens and paper were
used up,
And the huge inkstand was an
empty cup,
Still would the scribblers cluster
round its brink
Call for more pens, more paper,
and more ink.
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Rather Severe

The front of the town hall was
covered with advertisements of the
forthcoming concert which was to
be given by what were described
as the "most talented performers
the district can boast." Lower
down was a smaller placard which
unobtrusively announced, "No
dogs admitted." A wag must have
passed that way when night had
cast her sable mantle o'er the
scene, for the next morning it was
seen that the notice referring to the
exclusion of the canine species had
been amended by the following
addition: "By order, S. P. C. A."
It was a nasty dig at the local
talent, and there are one or two
distinguished amateurs who are
quite upset about it.—*Tit-Bits*.

Give a swift horse to him who
tells the truth, so that as soon as
he has told it he may ride and
escape.—*Century*.

Mary Elizabeth's Kitten

By Marian Lee Patterson

"THAT poor child has been grieving all the morning because her kitten has strayed away." So spoke Mrs. Bennett to her next door neighbor, Mrs. Jameson, as they leaned over the fence between their yards, and held their daily consultation on the affairs transpiring in the town.



On the grass in one corner of Mrs. Bennett's backyard sat a little girl, a very woebegone little girl, with big, brown eyes, and fair hair. Her small hands were clasped primly over the belt of her white pinafore, her small bare pink feet stuck stiffly out from under the aforesaid crisp whiteness and an intense pucker of brow and lips indicated that Mary Elizabeth was thinking, a laborious occupation for a small person on a hot day.

"Well," said Mrs. Jameson, "you can't never tell what's going to happen these days to animals around that university. Just last week Mr. Smithson's big black dog disappeared most mysterious and Mrs. Smithson told me, down to the grocery yesterday, that they have their suspicions that them

doctors at the University took it and cut it up to see what's going on inside. They've bought lots of cats and done that to 'em, though goodness only knows what good it does any body. There's no telling what they may have done to the child's kitten. If I was you, Mrs. Bennett, I'd go up to the Professor's house and ask right out if they stole the cat; that's what I'd do." Mary Elizabeth, listening in the corner of the yard, did not hear the remainder of the conversation of the ladies, as they moved nearer the front fence. Her heart pounded and throbbed, and cold quivers shook her as the words "cut it up" forced their meaning upon her. With a painful sob she struggled to her feet, and then stood still, the dreadful thought filling her with dismayed helpless horror. In the silence the little girl seemed dimly to hear the words again, and then she remembered that Mrs. Jameson had said that somebody ought to go up to the Professor's house. Hardly conscious of her actions, she climbed through the big hole in the back fence, and ran along the rough, narrow alley in the hot sun. Once her apron caught on some wire and tore a large piece out, her hair ribbon came off, but she only pushed the damp hair back off her hot forehead, and ran on down the alley. The uneven stones hurt her feet, she had to cross a wide, fearsome street, and the alley that led up the hill to the Professor's house was very steep, but at last she reached the back gate of that house. Then a sudden terror seized upon her, and her little, trembling legs giving away entirely, she sobbed on the grass, a frightened heap of hot crumpled pinafore and damp, tangled hair. When the sobs had quieted somewhat, she crawled up to the gate, and, with big, inquiring eyes that showed unmistakable traces of a mixture of dusty hands and tears, peered cautiously, and by no means fearlessly, into the innocent looking vegetable garden of the Professor. Seeing nothing alarming, she gained courage, and straining on tip-toe managed at last to unlatch the gate; then she crept through the big garden until she reached the side door of the house, and there as she leaned against the screen door peeping into the big, cool, dark, empty dining-room, an awful thing happened. The screen door was not fastened, and yielding to her weight, it tumbled her with a muffled rush, straight into the Professor's dining-

room, while the crinkled pinafore got up around her arms so that she could not get up at all. At the noise, the Professor's pompous butler, Williams, hurried into the room, his dignified coattails standing out straight behind him. As Mary Elizabeth, seeming at first merely a tiny whirlwind of struggling pink fists and feet, in the enveloping, white pinafore gradually resolved into a real little girl, with big terrified eyes, who was sobbing painfully, William's dignity gave place to paroxysms of faint, enjoying chuckles. The appearance of



Helen Fairman Oden

this big, awesome person was not reassuring, and when he seized her and set her on her feet her terror knew no bounds, but since he did not annihilate her then and there she gained some of her native courage, and in a quaking voice asked if he knew where her gray kitty was. When he answered no, she concluded at once that he was not the Professor, so she demanded to see that august personage. Williams said that he was not at home, so with a sad heart she turned out into the garden, and when Williams had gone away, crept steadily around to the front of the house and crawled under the big, front steps to wait for the Professor. She had waited almost half an hour, when a big, kindly man came in the gate and ran up the steps. Mary Elizabeth then crept out of her hiding place, and tip-toeing up the steps and across the porch, rang the bell faintly, with an awed shiver. In answer to the summons, the pompous Williams came to the door, and seeing the same little girl who had invaded the dining-room, he,

without ado, said that the Professor had no time to waste on naughty girls, and with dire threats literally drove the awed, and terror-stricken Mary Elizabeth off the place, watching her until she had disappeared behind the high hedge. She was now completely exhausted by her adventurous travels and stopping at the corner of the hedge she sat down to think some more. The first horrifying thought that her kitty had perhaps been "cut up" had disappeared, her mind being occupied entirely with the wish to see the Professor; that being established to her, as the time when her kitty would be given back to her. Suddenly she heard voices in the rose-covered summerhouse on the other side of the hedge. It must be the Professor! With joyful haste Mary Elizabeth plunged headlong into the tough mazes of the hedge. It was a foolish thing to attempt, but Mary Elizabeth's one thought was to reach the Professor as soon as possible. So she struggled into the hedge right manfully, but was soon caught tight, unable to move hand or foot. She raised a tired, frightened voice in an agonizing wail, and in a moment the good Professor (for it was he) had dragged her out of the hedge, and was comforting her as best he could. At last he learned her name, and then fighting against her exhaustion, she told him in a few, sleepy words that she had lost her kitty, and had come for it, her confidence in him being so assured that she did not wait for her kitten to be given her. It was a hot, dusty, little, sleepy bundle of pinafore that the Professor delivered into Mrs. Bennett's anxious keeping that evening, and she hardly listened while he told her why Mary Elizabeth had come to him, that he knew nothing of the kitten, and that she must let him know when it was found.

"Well," said Mrs. Bennett four weeks later, "you may not believe it, Mrs. Jameson, but that cat's come back. Mary Elizabeth mortified me near to death this morning, she took her kitten off up to the Professor's, and without knowing nor nothing she rushed right into the parlor where a whole crowd of those big doctors were consulting about something—cutting up animals, I guess—just to tell him she'd found her cat. Well, the Professor had that butler of his give Mary Elizabeth some cake and after the consultation was over, he brought her home himself. I was that mortified I couldn't say nothing hardly when he told me, but he seemed to have taken quite a fancy to her. And nobody knows where that cat's been all this time, but anyway it came back."





ASPARAGUS ROLLS.

Cut the tops from six small French rolls, scoop out the crumbs from the inside, spread the inside of the rolls with butter and brown them in the oven. Make a cream sauce, add two cupfuls of asparagus tips which have been boiled in salted water until tender. Fill the hot rolls with the mixture and serve at once on separate plates.

TOMATO JELLY SALAD.

Boil half a can of tomatoes fifteen minutes with two cloves, one bay leaf, salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne. Dissolve a quarter of a box of gelatine in one cupful of warm water. Mix with the tomatoes, strain through a flannel bag into a ring mold and put on ice until cold. Fill the center with a celery salad composed of the white stalks of bunches of celery cut into half-inch pieces and mixed thoroughly with Mayonnaise Dressing.

PARMESAN CRACKERS.

Spread twelve zephyrette crackers with butter and then sprinkle them with one tablespoonful of Parmesan cheese mixed with a saltspoonful of mustard and a dash of cayenne, put them in the oven until they are a light brown. Serve hot with salads.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

Whip one pint of cream very stiff; add half a cupful of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful each of brandy, of sherry, of vanilla and the whites of three eggs beaten very stiff. Line a mold with lady fingers or sponge cake, fill with the mixture and set in a cold place an hour.

SCALLOPED CHEESE.

Take three slices of well buttered bread and cut off the brown outside crust. Grate fine one-fourth a pound of cheese. Lay the bread in layers in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle over it the grated cheese and salt and pepper to taste. Mix four well beaten eggs with three cups of milk. Pour it over the bread and cheese. Bake in a hot oven. This is a nice luncheon dish.

BANANA SALAD.

Cut some bananas lengthwise as thick as a dollar, arrange so that the slices form a semi-circle and have a hollow center. Pour over them one gill of grape juice sweetened with sugar and mixed with one teaspoon of lemon juice. Let the bananas get ice cold, then fill the center with whipped cream piled high.

BISQUE GLACE.

Pound one and one-half dozen of macaroons which are stale or have been dried over the stove. Pour a little cream over them and allow them to stand until they soften. Beat very fine, add one-half a gallon of cream and freeze.



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Woman's Domestic Guild of America

200-202-204 Northwestern University Building, 87 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Woman's Domestic Guild of America has been organized by a number of prominent women of Chicago. One of the purposes of which is supplying its members with competent men and women for domestic service.

The branch of the work of the Guild to which we wish particularly to call your attention is its Purchasing Department, through which its members may secure any and all articles used in the house especially those which go to make the home attractive and artistic.

The Purchasing Agent will at all times be glad to offer suggestions pertaining to decorations and furnishings.

Especially attention will be given to the selection of wearing apparel so that it will express individuality and will be correct for its uses. To secure the privileges of all departments of the Guild an annual fee of Two Dollars is required. The services of the Guild may be used as often as desired during the year.

The women undertaking this work should be a guarantee to you that any commission you may intrust to their execution will be promptly and faithfully accomplished.

We trust you may be sufficiently impressed with the purpose of the Guild to become one of its subscribers, and thus take advantage of its services.

For further information, address Mrs. Frank Price, Purchasing Agent.

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WHIRLED EGGS.

Boil one quart of water and add a dessert spoon of salt. Keep the water at a fast boil, stirring with a ladle or spoon in one direction until it whirls rapidly. Break the eggs one at a time into a cup and drop into the center or vortex of the whirlpool which must be kept in motion until the egg is a round ball. Remove carefully with a perforated spoon, put on a slice of buttered toast and place the dish in the oven to keep warm. When a sufficient number of eggs have been cooked, add a dash of pepper, a bit of butter and send hot to the table.

FISH TURBOT.

Steam three pounds of white fish, take out the bones, pick up in small pieces and sprinkle with salt. Add a dressing made of the following ingredients:— One pint of sweet milk, one-half cup butter, one-half cup of flour thickened in the milk. When this mixture is a little cool stir in two eggs. Then in a baking dish put a layer of fish with a little chopped parsley sprinkled over it, add a layer of dressing, and alternate with the two layers until the dish is full. A pinch of chopped onion can be added, and the top sprinkled with bread crumbs. Bake three-quarters of an hour.

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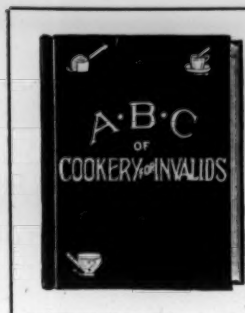
31 OUT WEST BLDG., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CHICKEN TIMBALES.

Chop one cupful of cold-boiled chicken very fine and press through a colander. Put one tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, when melted add half a cupful of fine bread crumbs and four tablespoonfuls of cream. When it is hot, add the chicken, salt, pepper, cayenne, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of onion juice and the yolks of two eggs well beaten. Mix thoroughly, take from the fire and add the whites of eggs beaten stiff. Bake in timbale cups and serve with sauce.

SWEETBREAD CROQUETTES.

Prepare one calf's brains just the same as you do sweetbreads and cut them fine. Mix one tablespoonful of butter, one of flour, and when hot, add one cupful of milk. Boil fifteen minutes, then add the brains and a cupful of cold cooked lamb, veal or mutton chopped fine. Season with salt, pepper, a dash of cayenne, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley and half a teaspoonful of onion juice. Mix thoroughly and put on the ice till very cold. Use enough bread crumbs to form into soft croquettes, dip in egg, then in crumbs and fry in hot lard. Serve with sauce.



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Recipes for Invalids

(From Miss Farmer's "Food and Cookery for the Sick and Convalescent."
Copyright, 1904, by Fannie Merritt Farmer.)

IRISH MOSS LEMONADE.

¼ cup Irish Moss.
1½ cups cold water.

Lemon juice,
Syrup.

Soak Irish Moss in cold water to cover; drain, and
pick over. Put in double boiler with one and one
half cups cold water; cook thirty minutes, and strain.

To one-half cup liquid add lemon juice and syrup
to taste. Reheat and serve.

CONTAMINATION OF MILK.

"Milk is more quickly contaminated than any other
food product," says Fannie Merritt Farmer in her
new book "*Food and Cookery for the Sick and Con-
valescent*."

- "1. By improper feeding of animal.
- "2. By poor conditions due to nursing, worrying.
- "3. By disease germs from the cow.
- "4. By extraneous disease germs.
- "5. By souring and decomposition.
- "6. By absorption of bad odors.

"Milk, as soon as it comes from the animal, should
be put in sterile vessels, cooled as quickly as possible,
covered, and kept at a low temperature."

CONDITIONS WHICH JUSTIFY THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

1. When the pulse is persistently weak.
2. When there is persistent high temperature.
3. When there is nervous exhaustion.
4. When there is tremor or low delirium.
5. When the digestive system fails to do its work.
6. When the aged are feeble or exhausted.
7. Cases of shock or accident.—From "*Food and
Cookery for the Sick and Convalescent*," by Fannie
Merritt Farmer.

DISEASE DUE TO ERRORS IN DIET.

"It is safe to state that two-thirds of all disease is
brought about by errors in diet,—either the food
principles have not been properly maintained or the
food has been improperly cooked," says Fannie
Merritt Farmer in her book, "*Food and Cookery for
the Sick and Convalescent*." "To one accustomed to
visiting children's hospitals, or children's wards in
general hospitals, this statement cannot seem an ex-
aggeration, as the results of mal-nutrition are every-
where in evidence."

* * *

Has A Say

The School Principal Talks About Food

The Principal of a High School in a flourishing
California city, says:

"For 23 years I worked in the school with only
short summer vacations. I formed the habit of
eating rapidly, masticating poorly which, coupled
with my sedentary work, led to indigestion, liver
trouble, lame back and rheumatism.

"Upon consulting physicians some doped me with
drugs, while others prescribed dieting and some-
times I got temporary relief, other times not. For
twelve years I struggled along with this handicap
to my work, seldom laid up but often a burden to
myself with lameness and rheumatic pains.

"Two years ago I met an old friend, a physician,
who noticed at once my out-of-health condition
and who prescribed for me an exclusive diet of
Grape-Nuts, milk and fruit.

"I followed his instructions and in two months I
felt like a new man, with no more headaches, rheuma-
tism or liver trouble and from that time to this
Grape-Nuts has been my main food for morning and
evening meals, am stronger and healthier than I
have been for years without a trace of the old
troubles.

"Judging from my present vigorous physical and
mental state I tell my people Methuselah may yet
have to take second place among the old men, for I
feel like I will live a great many more years.

"To all this remarkable change in health I am
indebted to my wise friend and Grape-Nuts and I
hope the Postum Co. will continue to manufacture
this life and health-giving food for several centuries
yet, until I move to a world where indigestion is
unknown." Name given by Postum Co., Battle
Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician what he knows about Grape-
Nuts. Those who have tried it know things.

"There's a reason."

Look in each package for the famous little book,
"The Road to Wellville."



Madame Editor:

A friend has sent me a very pretty picture of a girl, apparently embracing a jardinière. It is entitled "The Pot of Basil." Can you tell me what it is about?
A. P. L.

Des Moines, Iowa.

The story of "The Pot of Basil" is the fifth novel of the Fourth Day of Boccaccio's "Decameron." A lovely and rich young woman of Messina named Isabella fell in love with a young man employed by her brothers, who were very angry when they discovered the love affair of their sister and their clerk, so they secretly put the young man, whose name was Lorenzo, to death and buried him in a lonely spot.

He appeared in a dream to Isabella and indicated where his body was buried; so she went secretly at night and disinterred the body with the idea of giving it decent burial. Finding this impossible, she cut off the head and wrapping it in a napkin "she gave it to her maid to carry and returned home without being perceived."

She then placed it in a flower pot and planted sweet herbs therein "which she watered with nothing but rose or orange water, or else her tears," and under this pathetic bedewing, and fertilized by Lorenzo's head, the herbs flourished exceedingly and "sent forth a most agreeable odor."

The brothers soon discovered the cause of Isabella's fondness for the herbs, so disinterred and buried the head, but Isabella never ceased to weep and called for her pot of flowers till she died.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning made the "Pot of Basil" the subject of a poem, but it is a matter of wonderment why such an unpleasant story has been considered worth so much exploiting in poetry and art.

Dear Madam Editor:

Do you reply to such frivolous questions as the following: What shall I get for my "going away gown?" I am to be married in June, and most anxious to look my best and expect to go to St.

Louis to the Exposition on my honeymoon. I am tall, and I have red hair, not auburn, nor golden, just red; and brown eyes.

JESSAMINE L.

Pasadena, California

We propose to try to answer every question grave or gay, addressed to this department.

I should suggest a very open mesh and lightweight voile in a becoming shade of brown, with brown hat with trimming of varying shades of brown ecru and tan. This is what artists call the echo principle of color. Something that reproduces your own coloring in varying tones. The stunningest looking auburn haired woman I ever saw, an artist's wife, never departed from this scheme.

We have decided to publish the letter from Saltillo in full, hoping that other clubs with greater facilities at hand, will be able to give helpful suggestions to our sisters in Mexico:

SALTILLO, MEXICO.

Dear Editor:

We belong to the General Federation but stand very much alone, as Texas is the nearest State Federation and we are the only club in Mexico which belongs to the General Federation.

We have a hard time getting material for club work as the public libraries are all in Spanish. We tried the first year we organized to study Mexico but found such difficulty in getting books that since then we have been taking the Chautauquan Course.

I wonder if our sister clubs in the United States could not give us some suggestion which would be helpful, and perhaps they would give us some aid in carrying out the suggestions if they knew our dilemma.

We wanted to do something toward establishing a library and wrote Mr. Carnegie but received no reply.

The difficulties are peculiar in Mexico.

Our little club meets every Tuesday and we enjoy

OUR DAILY MAIL—(Continued).

it, though many of us feel that we ought to get more good out of it than we do, and that we can do more good if we only knew how. Joining the Federation is going to help us greatly I am sure, and bring us in touch with the outside world.

Sincerely,

M. McO. W.

Saltillo, Mexico.

Could you kindly advise me as to the Headquarters of Masonic Lodge for Ladies, known as the Eastern Star.

Mrs. J. S. S. F.,

124 West 82d St., City.

The order of the Eastern Star has about 298 Chapters under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of the State of New York. Those in the Borough of Manhattan, with their headquarters and days of meeting are:—

Alpha, Carnegie Hall, 1st Saturday.

Delta, Grand Opera House, 2d and 4th Mondays.

Floral, Carnegie Hall, 2d Saturday.

Laurel, Carnegie Hall, 4th Saturday.

Concordia, 19th Ward Bank Bldg., 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Arcturus, Lexington Assembly Rooms, 155 E. 58th St., 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

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